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WASHINGTON.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—MR. HOLMAN'S FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Centennial Appropriation bill. The vote by which the House took this action is regarded by the Centennial people as indicative of the passage of the appropriation. Only twenty-seven members passed between the tellers against going into committee. After a speech in favor of the bill by Mr. Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey, the committee rose and obtained leave from the House to sit again. This action was taken because the hour was late and a number of gentlemen desired to speak upon the bill. Two Pennsylvania members will speak against the bill—Stenger and Turney. Hewitt, of New-York, is down for a speech for, and Willis for a speech against, the bill. It is likely to come up again to-morrow.

Holman, of Indiana, introduced a resolution to-day declaring arbitrary measures to resume specie payment unwise and impracticable, and instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill at the earliest day practicable, repealing the Specie Resumption act. His motion for a suspension of the rules to consider the resolution failed to get a majority vote, the record standing, yeas 112, nays 158. This is an unusually full vote, being only twenty-two short of a full vote of the House. The result is regarded as a fair expression of the House upon the subject of repealing the Specie Resumption act, and strengthens the predictions made in the dispatch of last night that no financial measures would receive indorsement this Winter.

The change of rules made by the House to-day is very important. Its first effect is to give the Committee on Appropriations enormous power over the legislation of the House, because on the Appropriation bill they can attach almost any other bill, so that they cause it in any manner or degree to reduce the expenses of the Government. The special purpose is said to be to enable the committee to strike at the army. Randall and Holman, who control the committee, have committed themselves to great reductions of expenditures, and it was only by the passage of a new rule that they could secure the power to even begin. There has been a great outcry on many occasions because important and sometimes bad legislation has been attached to Appropriation bills. The rules of the Senate have been very loose in this respect, and most of the Legislative amendments have been added in that body. Last Winter Congress was praised because the Appropriation bills were kept from legislation; but now the Democratic House, under plea of securing measures for economy, have proposed to make a wholesale business of legislating in the Appropriation bills. This rule places the Appropriations Committee far ahead of the Ways and Means Committee in importance, and elevates Mr. Randall to the leading position in the House. Possibly that was the secret purpose.

The suggestion of Gen. Howard that the fur seal business in Alaska should be investigated has been accepted by the House, and to-day the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to take the matter in charge. If the investigation is vigorously pushed there will be either important disclosures or else the charges against the Alaska Company will be set at rest. Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the Mississippi levees, and appropriating $3,000,000 for that purpose. The improvements are to be carried on under direction of the States bordering on the Mississippi, and the bill distributes one-half of the amount appropriated to Louisiana, $500,000 to Mississippi, $700,000 to Arkansas, and $300,000 to Missouri. The money is to be expended under direction of United States engineers. The Committee on Levees is now known to favor an appropriation.

The Senate had the busiest day of the present session to-day, but, after all, did little business of real importance. Mr. Morton gave notice that he would call up his resolution, for the investigation of the late election in Mississippi, on Wednesday, and advocate its passage. Mr. Boutwell gave notice that he would to-morrow submit some explanations of the Treasury officials in regard to the discrepancies in the statements of the public debt, &c., as set forth in the speech of Senator Davis on Thursday last. Senator West introduced two important bills—one repealing that portion of the act granting aid to the Pacific Railroads, which repeals so much of the former acts as provided for the retention of one half of the sums due the roads for Government transportation, to be applied to the payment of the interest guaranteed by the Government, and provides that all sums earned by the said roads for service rendered the Government shall be applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds and interest for which the Government is responsible; the second for a demand upon the Central and Union Pacific Railroads for over three millions of bonds and interest thereon, which were issued to those roads in excess of, and in violation of, the law providing for an issue of only $50,000,000. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, supplemented Mr. West's raid upon these roads by presenting a petition of citizens of his State asking Government aid for the Texas Pacific Railroad. Senator Boutwell gave notice that on Friday he would announce the death of the late Vice President Wilson. The proposition to change the rule in relation to counting the votes of the President and Vice President was then taken up and discussed at length, all agreeing that it needed amendment, but differing as to just what the rule should be. The debate was cut off for the day by an executive session and an adjournment.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

FAILURE TO RESURRECT THE GENERAL AMNESTY BILL—MR. MORRISON'S PROPOSITION LIKELY TO PREVAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The proceedings in the House to-day were unusually dull for Monday. Even the unexpected effort of Mr. White, of Kentucky, to resurrect the General Amnesty bill failed to produce excitement. When White introduced his resolution for a suspension of the rules with an Amnesty bill, already provided with amendments to be voted upon, inserted in the middle of it, Sayler, of Ohio, was in the chair, the Speaker being engaged at the time on the floor in conversation with Randall, Morrison, Cox, and Holman. As soon as the reading of the resolution by the Clerk developed its character and purpose, the consultation was abruptly terminated, and Speaker Kerr hastened to resume the chair. Randall raised a point of order that several propositions were embraced in an order, which was contrary to parliamentary usage; but the Speaker overruled him upon the ground that the purpose of suspending the rules was to be freed from what they impose. The vote on White's motion was taken without further controversy, resulting—yeas, 165; nays, 110. Less than two-thirds voting for the resolution, it failed, and the matter was passed over like any ordinary business. The Republicans voted for the resolution; but, as a result of the caucusing yesterday, there was a division in the Democratic ranks, and the resolution was lost by their own votes. The determination of Mr. Morrison that any amnesty proposition must now originate in the Senate, seems likely to prevail, and if so, there will be a long delay about its adoption.

THE FRAUDULENT COTTON CLAIMS.

NEW AND MORE STARTLING PHASE OF THE PARKMAN AND BROOKS CASE—A HALF MILLION FRAUD THE BASIS FOR ANOTHER OF $57,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Parkman and Brooks cotton case, to which attention was called last night, appears from what can be learned of it to have been wholly fraudulent, and startling in its magnitude and the methods by which payment was secured. In the first place, preliminary to the cotton case, there was a defalcation of half a million of dollars by this Memphis fiscal agent, who had taken a subscription of bonds to that amount and delivered them on worthless checks, with which the firm of Parkman & Brooks is connected. In the arrangements made by a Government agent to secure the payment of a part of this defalcation the opportunity was given for the subsequent fraudulent payment of $57,000 for cotton. There is in this transaction the clearest evidence of a conspiracy. One Treasury officer openly advocated the claim in the Solicitor's office; another carelessly, not purposely it is hoped, construed the law so as to permit any appropriation to be drawn upon to pay it, and still another committed what the law will punish as a forgery, if the allegation is proved true. The papers were peremptorily taken from one officer, who was preparing an adverse opinion, and sent to another who favored the payment. Measures have been taken to recover as much of the money as possible, which is not expected to be a large amount, and efforts will be made to secure the punishment of the guilty persons. The peculiar and astounding feature of the case is that which coolly made one fraud of $500,000 the basis upon which to perpetrate another.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

MR. FISH BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS—NO OBJECTION TO SUBMITTING THE CORRESPONDENCE TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Fish was to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by invitation and in general terms informed the committee of the present condition of the Cuban question. He did not specifically state the terms of the circular recently addressed to foreign nations on that subject, but intimated it merely asked their moral support in the event of mediation or intervention by the United States. Alluding to the recent Madrid telegraph dispatches giving an outline of Spain's reply to the American circular, he said he did not regard its tone as unfriendly. As to the negotiations now in progress, they were conducted in a conciliatory manner on both sides, and certainly without threats on the part of the United States, and he hoped that the negotiations would terminate satisfactorily. He was willing that the correspondence should be laid before the House, and this would be done should that body call for it. Subsequently a resolution was passed calling for the correspondence, which will soon be communicated by the President to the House.

PAINTED WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

EFFECT OF THE OMISSION OF A WORD IN THE REVISED STATUTES—DECISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Prior to the passage of the Revised Statutes, painted glass windows, where imported for religious societies, were admitted free, as paintings, under a provision in section 23, act of March 2, 1861, which included all societies "incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes." In the consolidated tariff of 1874, as enacted by the Revised Statutes, the word "religious" is dropped in the corresponding paragraph. Certain painted glass windows imported for St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, were by a decision of the department, dated Nov. 11, 1874, allowed to be entered at a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, under schedule M, as "paintings not otherwise provided for."

This decision was on May 10, 1875, in a case of a like importation for St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, overruled on the ground that "paintings on glass," being specially provided for in schedule B, could not be deemed, under schedule M, "paintings not otherwise provided for," and hence were subject to the duty provided for paintings on glass, viz., forty per cent. ad valorem, at which rate they have since been uniformly assessed. In the meantime, and prior to May 10, 1875, the old South Church, of Boston, on the strength of the decision of Nov. 11, 1864, ordered certain painted glass windows, which, however, did not arrive until more than two months after such decision was overruled. Request has been made that the action of the Collector, in assessing at the higher rate on such windows, be reversed under the decision in force at the time they were ordered. This request has been denied, the department holding that its decisions take effect from the time of their promulgation; that importers can receive no benefit from an erroneous decision after it has been set aside; that importations must necessarily be governed by the rates in force at the date of their arrival, whether greater or less than that previously applicable, and that to adopt on the ground of equity the view upon which the present application is based would oblige the department to reconsider other like cases, tend to unsettle an established principle, necessary as well for the protection of importers as for that of the Government, and constitute a general precedent which might involve refunds to an extent impossible to estimate.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK AFFAIRS—APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The special committee to investigate into the general affairs of the Freedman's Bank held their first meeting this morning. It was agreed that the investigation should be private. The Commissioners, with the books of the institution, were before the Committee.

The Texas Border Committee have appointed a subcommittee to examine the information in the War Department on subjects of raids from Mexico, &c. The committee will not visit Texas, but will send to Texas for persons and papers.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $500,975 26, and from Customs, $502,544 32.

The following storekeepers were appointed to-day: James P. Clapp, for the Fifth District of North Carolina; Andrew Gamble, for the Fifth District of Virginia; John A. Grubb, for the Fifth District of Texas; Thomas Dooley, for the Fifth District of Illinois, and A. C. Bowers, for the First District of Tennessee. Silas Flourroy was appointed Ganger for the First District of Tennessee.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: George S. Bangs, of Illinois, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago; William C. Ebert, to be Pension Agent at Hannibal, Mo.; R. C. Mitchell, to be Register of the Land Office at Duluth, Minn.; H. W. Parker, to be Register of the Land Office at Beatrice, Neb. Postmasters—Miss Lucy White, at Newton Centre, Mass.; C. M. Moore, at Newcastle, Ind.; Albert J. West, at Shenandoah, Iowa; Charles M. White, at Evanston, Wyoming.

The death of Vice-President Wilson will be announced in the Senate on Friday next by Senator Boutwell, who will speak in regard to the life and character of the deceased. He will be followed by Senators Anthony, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cragin, Dawes, Gordon, Hamlin, Ingalls, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, and Stevenson.

Rear Admiral John L. Worden, in a dispatch to the Navy Department dated Lisbon, Dec. 24, 1875, concerning the piracies reported to have been committed upon vessels passing the Mediterranean coast of Spain, says that upon thorough examination it appears that the reports of piracies were greatly exaggerated, and almost without foundation so far as anything is known of them at the forts near which the acts were said to have been committed.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral William E. Leroy, South Atlantic Station, dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 6, 1875, on board the flag-ship Brooklyn, in which he reports his arrival in that port Dec. 4, for supplies. He intended leaving on the 7th for Key West. The Frolic was found in that port, but she intended to leave for Montevideo in a few days. The Monongahela left Montevideo on the 17th of November with orders to proceed to Key West; Ensigns Charles D. Galloway and F. E. Greene, to examination for promotion; Passed Assistant Surgeon Nelson McP. Ferebee, to the receiving-ship Worcester, at Norfolk; Chaplain George T. Smith, to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and also for duty in connection with the education of the apprentices on board the training-ship Sabine; Cadet Engineer J. F. Hoffman, to examination for promotion; Lieut. Commander James D. Graham, detached from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to command the iron-clad steamer Mahopac at Pensacola, Fla.; Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, from the Navy-yard Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service is directed to forward 236 recruits for assignment as follows: To New-Orleans, La., 27 for the Third Infantry, and 115 for the Thirteenth Infantry; to Omaha, Neb., 41 for the Ninth Infantry; to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, 53 for Companies C, D, and I, Eleventh Infantry. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service will cause 100 recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Fort Hays, Kan., where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer of the Fifth Cavalry for assignment to his regiment.

The following is the letter of Gen. Beauregard, applying for the removal of his political disabilities, which was presented in the Senate to-day by Gen. Gordon and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: My friends here, believing that I can be of service to the State of Louisiana by becoming a member of a proposed Levee Board of Commissioners, have expressed a desire that I should apply to have my disabilities removed, so that there should be no doubt of my ability to hold a State appointment. I beg you, therefore, to have the kindness to present to Congress this, my application for the removal of my disabilities.

Yours very truly, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. J. B. GORDON, United States Senate, Washington.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,653,014; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,395,900; coin, (including coin certificates, $34,171,300,) $70,925,866; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives has received a letter from Augustus Schell, saying he will issue a call to-morrow for the Democratic National Committee to meet at Washington on the 22d day of February, at Willard's Hotel, to fix the time and place for holding the convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The members of the National Republican Congressional Committee, at a meeting to-night, took measures for filling existing vacancies, looking to active operations in the coming campaign.

Ex-Gov. Bigler has recovered from his recent severe attack of illness.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

TWO PROCESSES FOR RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS—CUSTOMS ENTRY OF SINGLE PACKAGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, to-day introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 1st day of January, 1877, nothing but gold and silver coin shall be a tender in the payment of debts contracted thereafter within the United States, unless it shall be otherwise expressly stipulated by agreement in writing; and that the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, be and is hereby repealed.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That section 3 of the act entitled an act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1874, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that from and after the passage of this act every national banking association organized under the National Bank act and supplement thereto, in either of the following cities, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least ten per cent. of the aggregate amount of the circulation, and every other association shall at all times have an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the aggregate amount of circulation on hand and in balances due to any such association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from any such association, approved by the Controller of the Currency, organized under the National Bank act or its supplement, and doing business in either of the cities of Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington. Whenever the lawful money reserve on hand for the redemption of circulating notes in any of the cities named shall be below the amount of ten per cent. of its circulation; and whenever the lawful money reserve on hand and in associations, as aforesaid, of any other association shall be below five per centum of its circulation, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividends of profit until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its lawful money of the United States has been restored; and the Controller of the Currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount above required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve, and if such associations shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money, the Controller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a Receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in section 5,324.

Provided that Clearing-house certificates representing specie or lawful money especially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association shall also be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates.

Both of the above named bills were referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the importer, owner, or consignee of imported merchandise, in cases or packages belonging to several owners, but contained in one original package, to make a separate entry at the option of such importer, owner or consignee of any one or more of the packages contained in such original package.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted that the oaths prescribed by section 2,841 of the Revised Statutes are hereby modified so as not to require the importer, owner, consignee, or agent to declare that the entry contains an account of all the goods imported by or consigned to him or them by any one vessel, but separate entry of any such goods not less than an entire invoice may be made at the option of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent.

SEC. 3. That all the acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THE COTTON OPERATIVES' STRIKE.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17.—The strike of the mill operatives continues without material change. A few more hands were at work yesterday than on Saturday. The proposed parade of the operatives has been postponed until to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: "Winter returned last week with greatly increased severity, the frost on Wednesday night being 18°, with a light tall of snow. But the change from mild and damp weather has been serviceable to newly-threshed samples, which had scarcely found buyers in consequence of their miserable condition, and to this we attribute a moderate decline in averages, rather than to any actual reduction. But we can hardly rely upon a full recovery in condition until March sets in; so we have six weeks before we can expect much benefit, though the land has been getting somewhat drained of superfluous moisture in preparation for Spring planting. We note by the weekly sales that now we have exactly reached the average of last year, when the crop was a good one. Unless imports continue to be overdone, which, with Northern ports closed and New-York quotations fully five shillings per quarter dearer, seems quite improbable, there must eventually be a recovery in prices as our wants become conspicuous. More firmness is evinced at Paris and in some of the provincial markets, also in Belgium; but the Dutch and German markets have ruled dull, the roads and canals being obstructed by ice and fallen snow. The latter seems to have been more plentiful in other parts of Europe than in England."

FRANCE.

CONSERVATIVE SENATORS ELECTED — AN ELECTORAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Conservatives have elected majorities of the Senatorial delegates in the following departments: Ille-et-Vilaine, Somme, Pas-de-Calais, Haute-Savoie, Marne, Orne, Seine-Inferieure, Vosges, Lot-et-Garonne, Nièvre, Cotes-du-Nord, Corrèze, Loire-et-Cher, Bouches-du-Rhône, Puy-de-Dôme. The delegates elected in the Departments of Yonne and Mayenne are equally divided between the parties. A grand Electoral Committee of the Conservative Union has been formed under the Presidency of Gen. Changarnier. It appeals to all who support the manifesto of President MacMahon.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—*La Patrie* gives the following as the general result of the election for Senatorial Delegates, professedly from an official source: Of the 36,000 communes, 26,000 have returned Conservative Delegates. The extreme Radicals have been victorious in very few instances. The successful candidates are Bonapartists, Orleanists, and moderate Republicans. The Bonapartists preponderate in seventeen departments.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *Times'* Paris special says among the Conservative delegates elected in those Departments, from which the results have so far been made known, the Legitimists and Orleanists are comparatively few in number. The prevailing element consists of pronounced Bonapartists. If the returns already at hand could be taken as a criterion of the final result they would give us a Senate composed of 130 Republicans, (including the life Senators already elected by the Assembly,) 100 militant Bonapartists, and 70 belonging to various parties including patient Bonapartists.

TURKEY.

ADHESION TO COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE URGED BY THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Times* this morning, in an editorial article urging adhesion to Count Andrassy's note, says: "The Sublime Porte was never before in so critical a state. If the opportunity Count Andrassy's note offers for settling the Eastern question, bit by bit, is allowed to pass, Europe may soon be forced to apply rougher methods to a wider area. England may be able to determine whether the occasion shall be seized or not. She stands, therefore, in a position of peculiar responsibility."

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* asserts that Montenegro has purchased 15,000 more muskets; that the bargain was made through a Russian agent, and the arms were paid for with Russian money.

THE SALES OF ARMS TO TURKEY AT ODESSA—ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* states that only one Russian merchant of Odessa—not twelve as previously reported—has been transported to Siberia for selling arms to the Turks.

In Turkish official circles it is expected that England will accept Andrassy's note.

ANOTHER GERMAN STEAMER ASHORE

THE SALIER ASHORE ON THE BRAMBLES, NEAR WEST COWES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from West Cowes, Isle of Wight, stating that the North German Lloyd's steamer Salier, from New-York, for Bremen, is ashore on the Brambles, that the efforts to get her afloat have been unsuccessful, and that she will probably be obliged to discharge part of her cargo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—COTTON MILLS BURNED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The English National Rifle Association have accepted the challenge of the Rifle Association of America to compete in a match for the championship of the world during the Centennial Exposition. The *Times* this morning says that Sir Henry Halford has arranged all the preliminaries for the match.

Dilworth & Son's cotton mills, at Manchester, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £60,000.

Lumley & Simpson's cotton mill at Astley was burned to-day. The damage is £40,000, and 200 operatives are thrown out of employment.

The telegraph lines between London and Antwerp and Paris are temporarily deranged, and we are consequently without our usual financial and commercial reports from those cities.

The steamer Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, Jan. 7, has arrived out.

GERMANY.

THE BERLIN URSULINE CONVENT TO BE CLOSED—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Times'* Berlin special says that the Government will close the Ursuline Convent and school on the 1st of April next.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The *Reichsanzeiger* states that Germany's preparations for her display at the Philadelphia Exhibition have been completed with the exception of the appointment of the members of the German jury and the compilation of the catalogue. There exists now no further obstacle to the forwarding of articles to the Exhibition. Herr Bartels, Inspector of Buildings, has gone to Philadelphia as technical assistant councillor of the Exhibition Commission, for the purpose of managing, in conjunction with the remaining German Commissioners, the installation and decoration of the German section.

BELGIUM.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF A NOTED PEASANT GIRL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—An Ultramontane newspaper at Brussels says that Louise Lateau is dying. She is the peasant girl who some time ago attracted crowds of pilgrims by the exhibition on her person of the alleged miracle of the *stigmata*.

INDIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM DELHI.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has left Delhi for Lahore and Cashmere. The Rajah of Cashmere is preparing a magnificent reception for him.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DEFENDANTS WHO HAVE PLEADED GUILTY IN CHICAGO—NO PLEDGES OF IMMUNITY GIVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Bristow recently sent a dispatch concerning the whisky prosecutions to Supervisor Tutton at Chicago. It appears that Mr. Tutton had a fear that too many of the indicted conspirators had entered pleas of guilty, and that there was danger of too much leniency being shown. Whatever he may have written is not material, however, as the Secretary's dispatch, of which the following is a copy, explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1876.

A. P. Tutton, Supervisor Internal Revenue, Chicago;

As we have not directed any arrangement with indicted parties, so we decline to interfere with any that has been entered into by the District Attorney, with approval of his associates and the local revenue officers. Having confidence in their judgment and fidelity, we leave the prosecutions in their hands, not doubting that they will do what will best subserve the interests of the Government.

The Secretary emphasizes in conversation the confidence which this dispatch expresses in the officers charged with the prosecutions. He has declined to enter into any arrangement with persons indicted, and has given the local officers full authority and holds them fully responsible. He says he does not even know in detail what has been done, but he presumes the facts will become public before very long. The unusual spectacle of indicted men coming forward by squads, as it were, to plead guilty, leads people to inquire the reason. It is well understood that they have not been promised immunity, for the pleas are entered regularly and the sentences are absolutely within the discretion of the court, who could not be bound by any arrangement with the Government. The real situation is probably something like this; All the men who have pleaded guilty were sure to be convicted. They are the least guilty parties. Some, if not all, of them were willing, doubtless, for there have been many offers of the kind, to become witnesses for the Government in consideration of a withdrawal of the cases against them. This offer was not accepted, at least not in many cases. But in view of these parties saving the Government the trouble and expense of trying them and giving information that will secure the conviction of persons more guilty, it is likely that the court of its own volition would inflict lighter punishment than it would otherwise regard proper. This would seem to be right, and there is little doubt that it is what the indicted parties, both in St. Louis and Chicago, who have pleaded guilty have been lead to expect. It is equally doubtful if any compact of this kind has actually been entered into by Government officers, and certainly not in any cases where the ends of justice would not thereby be served.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen and the temperature risen in the districts east of the Mississippi and in the South-west, with southerly winds and clear or fair weather in the South Atlantic States and thence northward to the lower lake region. Rain and snow are reported from New-England. Rain has prevailed in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South-west. Clear or fair weather has prevailed in the North-west, with continued low barometer and higher temperature during the day.

The Mississippi has fallen ten inches at St. Louis, sixteen inches at Cairo, and eleven inches at Memphis. The Cumberland has risen five feet and a half at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy or foggy and warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and light rain or snow in the northern portions.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy, warmer weather, followed by rain during the evening, with easterly to southerly winds and slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day, with northerly winds and falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slight changes in temperature, falling barometer during the day, southerly to westerly winds, and generally cloudy weather, with areas of rain.

For the lake region, increasing cloudiness, light rain, falling and decidedly low barometer, south-east to south-west winds, increasing in force, and temperature remaining above freezing, except near Lake Superior.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rain in the southern portion of these districts, with variable winds shifting to north-west and south-west, low barometer during the day, followed by slightly cooler weather and rising barometer.

The Cumberland River will rise rapidly below Nashville, and the Central Mississippi will fall slowly.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Joaquin Caranza, a native of the Philippine Islands, was arrested this morning for shooting at Raphael Gonzales with intent to kill. Upon being taken to the station-house he informed the officers that he had murdered his wife last night, because she had entered into a plot with Gonzales and a Mexican to rob him and go to Spain. The Police went to Caranza's room, where they found the body of Caranza's wife on the bed. The weapon used by the murderer in taking her life was a shoemaker's knife.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 17.—Delegates from St. George and other parts of Charlotte County, have interviewed the local government to obtain an increase of the subsidy for the Grand Southern Railway. They agree to accept $5,000 per mile, and arrange with the Government to contract to build the line, extending from St. John, via St. George and St. Stephen, through the coast towns of Maine to Portland.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—In the House, to-day, an order was passed instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the people, in September next, the question on the abolition of the death penalty and abolition of imprisonment for debt.

FAILURE OF A COUNTY CLERK.

DELHI, Jan. 17.—C. L. White, County Clerk of Delaware County, and a prominent capitalist of this section, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are heavy. Extensive speculations in real estate, which has greatly depreciated in value for two years, are said to be the cause of the failure.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE CONDITION OF CARRUTH DURING HIS VISIT TO CLINTON, N. Y.—THE SANITY OF THE PRISONER LANDIS.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 17.—This morning the Cumberland County Court reassembled at 11 o'clock. In the Landis case only two witnesses were examined, the first being Cornelius Campbell, one of the prisoner's agents. He testified to accompanying Carruth and his family from Vineland to Clinton, N. Y., in the month of June last. Carruth's appetite was good during the trip, and he did not seem to have suffered any inconvenience from it. The cross-examination by the Attorney General indicated that the witness was at that time in the employ of Landis; that he had not visited Carruth before for four years, and that he went on the trip at the instigation of Mr. House, one of the counsel for Landis, who first mentioned it to him. He further testified that he had received no compensation for his expenditures.

Evidence touching the insanity of the prisoner's grandfather was adduced before the morning adjournment, Mr. Kline, of Lancaster, relating that the prisoner's grandfather died at Lancaster, Penn., of insanity in the year 1841.

Three witnesses were examined during the afternoon session. Mr. Kline testified to the fact that Mr. Landis' father and his brothers and sisters, save Jesse, who died some time since, and was previous to his death a somewhat eccentric or strange character, were of sane mind, and that their children were likewise free from taint. James H. Trenchard testified that he surveyed the original 18,000 acres of the Vineland tract, then a wilderness, and Thomas C. Edwards testified at great length as to Landis' demeanor since his return from Europe. The witness had been in his employ as clerk for some time, and was on intimate terms with him up to his departure for Europe; Landis was prompt, faithful, and methodical in his attention to his large business, but upon his return he was the very reverse, and neglected it entirely. Witness detailed his peculiar actions and his hallucinations, and referred to his haggard and wild appearance at different times. The cross-examination was protracted and severe, and the court then adjourned. Experts in insanity are expected to testify to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. J. L. Robertson, Treasurer of Quebec, has resigned.

The Spring Hill strike, near Halifax, has ended and the miners have resumed work.

The Columbus *Daily Dispatch* has been sold for $30,000 to L. D. Myers, of Columbus, and W. D. Brichell, of Pittsburg.

William Lawrence, a seaman of the British ship Rutland, fell overboard yesterday and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, who has been confined in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, effected his escape Sunday, and has not since been heard from.

Oscar D. Carhart, of Keyport, N. J., was arrested at the Delaware House, in Port Jervis, yesterday, for stealing $100 worth of articles from his boarding-house.

The female employes of the Goodyear Rubber Glove Company at Naugatuck, Conn., struck yesterday on account of a proposed reduction of ten per cent. in wages.

Abner Bingeman, of Harrisburg, was found dead on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday night. He is supposed to have been struck by the cars.

At the city election in Middletown, Conn., yesterday, Hon. William T. Elmer, Republican, was elected Mayor. The entire Republican city ticket was also elected.

A fire at Ebervale, Penn., on Sunday night, destroyed one block of miners' houses. Three families were rendered homeless, and lost nearly all their clothing and furniture.

On Friday night John Stroley, a brakeman on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, was killed by coming in contact with a bridge near Middlesex, between Harrisburg and Carlisle.

P. M. Stevens, aged sixty-seven years, hung himself in Bangor, yesterday, because he could not raise money with which to purchase morphine, which he was in the habit of using.

Last Monday, in Little Rock, George Spencer had a scuffle with Harriet McRea, in which he injured her so badly that she died last night from asphyxia. Spencer was arrested to-day.

An important bill was passed to a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, relating to the custody of public money. It provides for a deposit of the State moneys in banks, &c., the amount deposited with any one not to exceed fifty per cent of its paid-up capital.

The Poughkeepsie Common Council last night passed resolutions authorizing the Street Committee to macadamize certain streets, in order to give work to the unemployed. None but those having a residence there will be employed. The rate of pay has been fixed at $1 25 per day.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad was formally opened for business yesterday. Four trains will leave Elmira for Syracuse and four return daily. This opens up the shortest and most direct route from the bituminous coal-fields of Pennsylvania to Central and Northern New-York. The people in that section are jubilant.

The temperance reform movement is exciting the greatest interest and enthusiasm in Maine. Large meetings are everywhere being held, while the Liquor law is being vigorously enforced. At Saco yesterday a druggist, for a single case of liquor-selling, was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail and to pay fine and costs.

Edward Richardson, a prominent citizen of Masillon, Ohio, and a member of the City Council, was shot and instantly killed by his wife yesterday. She says that her act was in self-defense, as he was approaching with the avowed purpose of cutting her throat with a razor. It is suspected by many persons to have been a premeditated murder.

Yesterday afternoon while funeral service was being held over the remains of a Mrs. King, in Elizabeth, the room being crowded the floor gave way, carrying the crowd to the ground, but there being no cellar to the house no one was injured, though many persons were terribly frightened. The coffin was tilted, but was caught and saved from falling to the ground.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the stable of the extensive pottery factory of William A. McQuoid, No. 41 Little Twelfth street, between Tenth avenue and Washington street, running through the block to Thirteenth street. Owing to the inflammable nature of the building and the quantity of coal, lumber, and hay stored in it, a second alarm was speedily sent out by Chief Bates. Engine No. 14 broke down while going to the fire. There were three horses in the stable, one of which was burned. The other two were rescued by the Fire Insurance Patrol. The pottery, kiln, and the greater portion of the stable were destroyed. Mr. McQuoid's total loss is estimated at $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A fire Sunday night at Nos. 277 and 279 Chapel street, New-Haven, resulted in a loss of about $10,000, divided as follows: Lottie C. Kunz, hair dresser, who occupied the second and third floors; B. Shoninger & Co., who had a piano salesroom on the ground floor, and is owner of the building.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday morning on the first floor of No. 508 Broome street, owned by Aaron Herman, and occupied by Alexander Belandor as a grocery and liquor store. Damage to stock and building $150.

A fire last night in Norwich, Conn., damaged, principally by smoke, Plant Brothers' stock of dry goods and millinery. The loss is not known. The insurance on the stock is $16,000.

The house of Jonas Viles, in Waltham, Mass., was burned Sunday night. The loss is $8,500; insurance, $5,500.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18—12:50 A. M.—A Frankfort (Ky.) special represents the Democratic caucus last night as an exceedingly stormy affair. Charges of corruption against Mr. Beck were made, but indignantly denied by his friends. At 12:45 A. M. the caucus was still in session.

SUDDEN DEATH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—John H. Shields, son of Col. J. C. Shields, for many years proprietor of the Richmond *Whig*, was killed to-day near the Prospect Depot, on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, while attempting to jump from a west-ward-bound train. The deceased was twenty-nine years of age, and had been married but two months.

DIED GOING HOME FROM A BALL.

NORWICH, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Daniel Ladd, aged forty-five, was taken sick at a masquerade ball to-night, and died in a carriage on her way home.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

VIEWS OF METHODIST MINISTERS.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON THE GRAY NUNS ACT—RESULT OF THE DISRUPTION OF THE SCHOOL ON RANDALL'S ISLAND—LAWS WHICH DISCRIMINATE IN FAVOR OF CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The regular meeting of the Methodist ministers of this City was opened yesterday morning with prayer by Rev. Dr. C. T. Mallory. Rev. Dr. J. R. Bryan, the President, occupied the chair. The first business called up was the report of the committee to which had been referred at a previous meeting the duty of studying the act of Legislature familiarly known as the Gray Nuns act, the questions involved in the late abolition of the Reformatory School on Randall's Island, and the proposed adoption of parochial schools by the Board of Education. The committee was composed of Rev. Drs. R. Wheatley, Daniel Curry, M. D'C. Crawford, George E. Ketteil, and J. R. Merwin. Dr. Wheatley, while he was the Chairman of the committee, was also the one who had done the most work, and had prepared a set of resolutions which were adopted by the committee as their report, and also an address on the subjects involved, which he yesterday delivered before the meeting. On the call which was made for the report of the committee, the Secretary, Rev. W. P. Estes, read it. It consisted of the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Our conclusions on the several topics submitted to us are embodied in the following resolutions:

1. That the law of May 15, 1875, commonly known as the "Gray Nuns act," is a useless and unnecessary enactment; and that as such, and for the reasons that it is invidious, illegal, and mischievous, it ought to be immediately abrogated; and that we respectfully request the Legislature of the State of New-York to repeal it during the present session, as soon as they may find it practicable.

2. That the provisions of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and all enactments of the Legislature of the State of New-York relative to the public schools and to charitable or reformatory institutions sustained by public moneys or by funds derived from taxation, should expressly and unequivocally prohibit all ecclesiastical interference with such public schools, or with such charitable or reformatory institutions; and that they should no less expressly and unequivocally prohibit the appropriation of public moneys or funds derived from taxation by the State, or by any county, city, town, or village, to the aid of any sectarian institution or of any private undertaking, in any way, shape, or manner.

3. That an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, covering the ground of demonstrated necessity, is expedient and desirable.

4. That the Legislature of the State of New-York be respectfully petitioned to so modify the enactment of April 24, 1875, as to re-establish the Children's Nursery on Randall's Island, under conditions that will insure greater efficiency; and to provide against the evils of indiscriminately herding children and adults in the County poor-houses, in such manner as will not conflict with the spirit and intent of the late Constitutional amendment prohibiting sectarian appropriations.

A number of questions were immediately asked. One gentleman wished to know in what respect the law referred to could be illegal. Rev. Dr. Holdrich also inquired what attention the committee had paid, if any, to the question of the donations of land by the Government of the cities or State to ecclesiastical corporations for the building of churches. In speaking to the question of the adoption of the resolutions, and in reply to these queries, Dr. Wheatley delivered the following address.

REV. DR. WHEATLEY'S ADDRESS.

Three several matters pertaining to the public schools of our State and City, have been referred, on three different occasions, to your committee for careful investigation. The first was the "Gray Nuns act," the second, the Randall's Island School disruption, and the third the Romanist proposition to place the Papal Parochial schools on certain conditions, under the care of our civic Board of Education. Each of these subjects has received due examination, and on each we submit the following report:

THE "GRAY NUNS" ACT.

On May 15, 1875, the Legislature passed an act amending "An act to incorporate the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns in the State of New-York," passed April 6, 1871. The amendatory act provides that "any person who shall have, or may hereafter be, graduated at any seminary of learning of said corporation located within this State; and any such graduate to whom a diploma may be awarded, may file such diploma, or a duplicate thereof, in the Department of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction may thereupon, in his discretion, issue a certificate to the effect that such graduate is a qualified teacher of the common schools of this State." The act took effect immediately.

Against this act you have already entered a unanimous and emphatic protest, as a law invidious in its discriminations, unconstitutional in its spirit, and mischievous in its probable operations. You have also appointed a committee to respectfully request its repeal by the Legislature in the session of 1876. To us it is surprising that our State legislators should have enacted, and that the Governor should have signed, such a bill without more searching scrutiny of its object and bearings. The presentation of your petition for the repeal of the obnoxious law is thought by some to be unnecessary, in view of a subsequent enactment on the 9th of June, 1875, which abrogated the power of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant certificates, each of which is "conclusive evidence that the person to whom it was granted is qualified by moral character, learning, and ability to teach in any common school in the State"—except and "only upon examination." He is to "determine the manner in which such examinations shall be conducted, and may designate proper persons to conduct the same, and report the result to him." In that opinion your committee do not concur. The history of legislation in relation to State certificates is clearly and succinctly presented by Gov. Tilden in his second annual Message to the Legislature on the 4th inst., as follows:

STATE CERTIFICATES.

"An act amendatory (chapter 567) of the general School law, was passed at the close of the last session, and became a law by receiving the Executive signature on the 9th of June, 1875. The fifth section of that act made a material change in the law regulating the granting by the State Superintendent of certificates of qualification to teach. That officer was authorized by section 15 of the general School act, passed May 2, 1864, to grant certificates 'on the recommendation of any School Commissioner or on other evidence satisfactory to him.'

A clause authorizing the State Superintendent to issue 'in his discretion' certificates of qualification to graduates of any seminary of a private corporation, known as the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns, on their filing with him their diplomas, appears in an amendment of the charter by chapter 353 of the Laws of 1875, which became a law on the 15th of May. This provision did not purport to make a person having such diploma a qualified teacher, like a person having a diploma of a State Normal School, but merely vested the State Superintendent with a discretion to grant to such person a certificate of qualification. That power the Superintendent had before, and has had for the previous eleven years. The provision had no real effect; it conferred no new power on the Superintendent; it added nothing to his existing power; but it bore the appearance of a special grant of a privilege to one corporation; which may be presumed to have escaped attention, for the bill passed the Assembly once and the Senate twice by the affirmative vote of every member present. But the discretionary power of the Superintendent under the law of 1864, and under this act, was afterward completely abrogated by the law of the 9th of June. He was prohibited from granting any certificates, except on public examination. The law of the 9th of June was later than the Gray Nuns act and repealed the clause of that act which authorized the Superintendent, in his discretion, to grant certificates to graduates of the seminaries of the Gray Nuns' corporation. It went further. It repealed the power which he had under the law of 1864 to do the same thing. If the Gray Nuns' corporation derived any special privilege from the act of the 15th of May, that privilege was destroyed by the law of the 9th of June. A uniform rule is now made applicable to all. This result is in accordance with the policy of this State as established by the recent constitutional amendment relating to the public schools, which has been and is to be obeyed and executed in good faith."

Since, as Gov. Tilden points out, the Gray Nuns act is a useless and unnecessary piece of legislation, and, moreover, obnoxious to the charge of conferring special privileges upon one religious denomination, it ought to be promptly and unanimously expunged from the statute book. The thanks of the people are due to Senator Woodin and to Assemblyman Campbell respectively, for the vigorous action looking toward the immediate repeal of this invidious and unpatriotic enactment.

THE SCHOOL ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

On the 24th of April, 1875, an act was passed "to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children," which reads as follows:

CHAPTER 173.

An act to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children. Passed April 24, 1875; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, or other magistrate

trate, to commit any child over three and under sixteen years as vagrant, truant, or disorderly, to any County Poor-house in the State; or for any County Superintendent, or Overseer of the Poor, or other officer, to send any such child, as a pauper, to any such poor-house for support and care, unless the child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or paralytic, or be otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care; but such Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, or other Magistrate, and also such County Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, or other officer, shall commit or send such child or children not above exempted to some orphan asylum or other charitable or reformatory institution, as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of the Poor, or other proper officers charged with the support and relief of indigent persons of the several counties of this State, in which there are county poor-houses, to cause the removal of all children between the age of three and sixteen (not exempted by the first section of this act) from their respective poor-houses, on or before the 1st day of January, 1876; and also to cause the removal of those who may hereafter come under their care and control, or hereafter be born in such poor-houses, before they shall have arrived at the age of three years, and provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, as now provided for by law; and the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties are hereby required to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In placing any such child in any such institution, it shall be the duty of the officer, Justice, or person placing it there, to commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable or other reformatory institution that is governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child as far as practicable.

It is alleged that it was not the intention of the framers of this act to apply it to the County of New-York. It was designed to remedy certain grave abuses in the majority of county poor-houses, to which "vagrant, truant, or disorderly children" were sent; and where they were often associated, under one roof, with diseased, vicious, and ignorant adults. There, surrounded by vile and corrupting influences, they grew up into pauper and criminal adult age. To remedy this sad state of affairs the act under consideration was passed. It was also intended to prevent whole families from compelling the different counties to support them, as they had done, by thus taking away the children from the control of the parents, in the hope that the parents would make more strenuous endeavors to keep their families together by their own industry. Nor, it is said, did the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections understand that the law applied to the charitable and reformatory institutions of this County until otherwise instructed by the Corporation Counsel. On Nov. 10, 1875, they took measures to carry the law into effect, and directed the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor to notify the relatives, guardians, and friends of the children on Randall's Island that before the 1st of January, 1876, all children between the ages of three and sixteen years, except idiots, epileptics, paralytics, or otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed, should be removed. The notice was given fifty days beforehand to allow such friends of the children a sufficient period of time to provie for their future welfare.

The first and most obvious effect of the law has been the great personal affliction of widows and poor parents who previously enjoyed the privilege of sending their children to the Nursery on Randall's Island at a cost to themselves of $5 per month. Elsewhere they are obliged to pay about $10 per month, and at that sum find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make satisfactory arrangements for their helpless offspring. The execution of the law has also virtually broken up one of the best public schools in the City. It had, and still has—notwithstanding the removal of so many children—two departments, primary and grammar. In the primary department 1,006, male and female, and in the grammar department 408, children—1,414 in all—were instructed from October, 1874, to October, 1875. The average attendance in 1874 was 500, and in December, 1875, when the school closed, 822. The eight teachers employed in the primary and the five teachers employed in the grammar school are fully equal, in all respects, to the teachers ordinarily engaged in the public schools.

The disruption of this admirable school, known as School No. 6, and the distribution of its healthy pupils as provided by this law, are deeply to be deplored for another reason. It has been the custom to send the children at a suitable age, under the care of competent agents, into the Western States, and there to provide them with homes among the farmers or other citizens, far from the debasing associations of civic poverty and vice.

Many of those thus distributed have developed into useful and productive members of society. To this benevolent system the "act to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children," so far as Randall's Island is concerned, has given the death-blow. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, in the event of the present policy being perpetuated, its unwisdom will be demonstrated in the future records of criminality, pauperism, and taxation.

THE FINANCIAL OPERATION OF THE NEW LAW.

Financially, the operation of this law is as objectionable as the features just described. The cost per capita to the City of the children in the Randall's Island Nursery has been a little less than $53 per annum. In the institutions whither they have been sent the cost per capita will not be less than $110 a year. The old policy of Romanism will be repeated on a large scale—the policy of charging the City with double, and more than double, the cost of maintaining institutions for children, and of appropriating the surplus of income over expenditure to the accumulation of real estate in the shape of lands and buildings. Roman Catholicism, as might be expected, receives the principal benefit of the law, whether the benefit be that of pecuniary compensation or opportunity to educate the peculiar class of children affected by its operation, or both. The Superintendent of Out-door Poor reports 120 children, over eight and under sixteen years of age, removed to the Roman Catholic Protectory; 120 to the house of the Sisters of Mercy, Eighty-first street and Madison avenue; twenty-three Protestant children to a branch of the Child's Hospital, under the charge of Mrs. Dubois, on Staten Island; twenty to the Juvenile Asylum, in Thirteenth street, and six or eight to the Howard Mission.

About one hundred children, more or less, remain in the Nursery. They are either sick, idiotic, or crippled. The well are removed, the diseased remain. The educational facilities now provided for this pitiable remnant are reported in danger. Mr. Thomas S. Brennan, one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, accompanied by several individuals, has been inspecting the building with a view to its conversion into a Penitentiary, although the Board of Education claim that it is exclusively and rightfully under their control. The teachers are yet on the spot, under orders from the Board of Education, and await further developments.

Randall's Island is a healthful and beautiful locality, admirably adapted to the rearing and education of the unfortunates who have hitherto tenanted the Nursery. Some complaints have been made by visitors—not in all cases competent to judge, or knowing whereof they affirm—of the intoxication and moral unfitness of the Matron's helpers, of the diseases of the children, the insufficient sanitary arrangements, and other matters. Children suffering from ophthalmia, itch, and sundry cutaneous disorders—to say nothing of insanity, idiotcy, and crippled limbs—are usually neither so cleanly nor so pleasant as children in the homes of the complainants. It is certain that they are washed, clothed, medically treated, educated, and otherwise provided for, in a manner that, on the whole, will possibly not be excelled in the institutions to which they have been sent. Improvement in all these particulars, (except that of education,) as in the character and efficiency of officials and assistants, it is undoubtedly within the power of the Commissioners to effect.

The objections to this law are so numerous as to become wearisome in the detail. It operates effectively against compulsory education by sending every truant to existing institutions, "governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, as far as practicable," and so out of the reach of the Board of Education. Where there is no institution under the control of Methodists, Baptists, or Presbyterians, then the children of such parents as belong to those communions may be sent to a Romanist, because it is impracticable to entertain them in a Protestant establishment—a privilege of which Romanist officials will quickly avail themselves, inasmuch as the $110 per annum, more or less, to be paid for every child so committed, will augment the revenues of the Papal Church.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW.

The last objection we will now adduce is the unconstitutionality of the law—in its spirit, if not in its letter. Section 3, article 1, of the Constitution of the State of New-York provides that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, *without discrimination or preference*, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind." Section 10, article 8, reads: "Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any association, corporation, or private undertaking." Now, if the $110 to be paid for every child sent to these religious establishments be taken from moneys belonging to the State, such payment would be a glaring infraction of the spirit and letter of the organic law. Section 11, article 8, reads: "No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation." If the section ended there, the unconstitutionality of the law in question would be apparent; for New-York County must pay $110—more or less—for each child to the governors of these religious corporations to aid them in properly caring for the vagrant, truant, and disorderly children committed to their custody. But the closing sentence reads: "This section shall not prevent such county, city, town, or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. Notwithstanding this, the law in the instance before us does authorize County Superintendents of the Poor, Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, or other Magistrates to commit pauper and destitute children to charitable or other reformatory institutions, governed by religious denominations; and presumably authorizes county and municipal officials to defray the expenses of their lodgment out of the moneys at their disposal. Thus the last clause of section 2, article 8, neutralizes and stultifies the first. It will scarcely be argued that while legislative enactment authorizes commitment as specified, constitutional law prohibits payment of money to defray the cost of entertainment. This obnoxious statute, in connection with the clause in the Constitution, effectually defeats the will of the people so far as some sectarian appropriations are concerned.

It may still be affirmed, and with apparent justice, that the law is unconstitutional, because it clearly discriminates in favor of and prefers those denominations which have charitable or reformatory institutions to those which have not.

THE POLICY OF THE ROMAN CHURCH.

The whole subject is complicated, and greatly needs the labors of able legists, who shall frame such laws as will forever put any quasi-political connection between Church and State beyond the reach of political tricksters and dangerous politico-ecclesiastical conspirators. As the law now stands, the effect of its operation is to increase the revenues and political power of the Roman Catholic Church. The whole of education, criminal reform, and charitable beneficence should be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State in all cases where it supplies the pecuniary means to give effect to the several systems connected with them. Not until unequivocal constitutional provisions and concordant legislative enactments prohibit any preference of one ecclesiastical body over another, will the grievances under which Church and State now groan, altogether cease. To obtain the necessary legislation it is absolutely needful that supple, invertebrate politicians who now sacrifice the interests of the country to the demands of personal aggrandizement and political ambition, by their venal truckling to Vaticanism, should be made to feel that such treachery to free institutions and to equal rights, will most assuredly be punished by defeat at the polls. The indifference of true republicans alone gives them success, and enables a factious minority to achieve its malign purposes by throwing its whole weight in favor of that candidate or of that party that will bend to its wishes.

The *Catholic Review* says:

"Our country contains a large number of Catholics. They increase year by year, and it seems to be merely a question of time, and that not very remote, when their numbers will preponderate over all religious faiths. * * *

We make this assertion, that at any moment the Catholics of the United States move as a body, they can decide any election. We know that they cannot, nor do they desire to form a distinct political party, but they can make any such party triumphant, or insure its defeat."

What mean such boasts as this if they be not threats to defeat any candidate or any party at the polls who will not bow to Catholic domination? Let the American people thoroughly understand the situation, and the popular uprising thence ensuing will effectively vindicate republican principles without the least liability to just charges of persecuting Roman Catholicism. We simply repel, not assail. We only preserve our own rights without attacking those of others.

The Roman Catholic propositions to the Board of Education relative to the Papal parochial schools is the third matter referred to your committee. It will be remembered that early in 1873 the Trustees of the Roman Catholic parochial schools in this City, under appointment of Vicar General Quinn, proposed to turn over a portion of the pupils instructed in the parochial schools to the Board of Education, to be inspected by their officers, and to be governed by their rules, so far as the adoption of text-books and courses of study and the examination and certification of teachers are regarded; that the offer was conditioned on the retention by the Romanists of the title to the school buildings, on the appointment of the teachers they should recommend, on the concession of privilege or right to use the school buildings for purposes of religious tuition before or after, or before and after school hours, and on the payment of the rent of the buildings, the salaries of the teachers, and all expenses of the schools, out of the "public money raised by taxation for the common good of the whole people."

It will also be distinctly remembered that against the acceptance of these propositions you protested emphatically and unanimously, believing that such acceptance would be invidious, illegal, unpatriotic, fraught with evil results, and also a virtual surrender of that palladium of free institutions, the American public school system, to the representatives and sworn servants of a foreign potentate, who blasphemously claims supreme dominion over the faith and morals of the world, and over all that belongs to the discipline and government of the Church of Christ. Copies of your protesting resolutions were published, and other copies were forwarded to Hon. W. A. Neilson, President of the Board of Education.

Whatever may have been the conferences of the Romanists among themselves relative to their propositions, we are assured that they have had no conference with the Board of Education since last Spring, nor have they returned any answer to the questions involving statistical returns that were propounded to them by that body. The affair is still in abeyance. Any rumor that the Board of Education is disposed to the betrayal of its trust we have regarded as unworthy of credit in view of the high character and educational standing of most if not all of its members. The report, alluded to two weeks ago, that, in some way or other, the Romanists expect to gain their ends by influencing the present Legislature may or may not be true. Of that we have not, neither have we sought, any authentic information. That they are capable of using almost any means to compass their desired object, we are compelled to believe by the history of their antagonism to the free public schools in this City. Vaticanism boasts that it is unchangeable—that it never loses sight of its goal. It will bide its time, and watch for its opportunity. The snake is not killed, but only numbed by popular disapprobation. Warmed into life by the political predominance of its worshipers, it will again attempt to fasten its fangs upon the public school system, and to poison and destroy its very being. Its spirit and attitude are those of deadly and implacable enmity. It tolerates no rival, and will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute supremacy.

The *Catholic World* for September says: "The superintendence and direction of the public schools, as well as those wherein the mass of the people are instructed in the rudiments of human knowledge, as of those where secondary and higher instruction are given, belong of right to the Catholic Church. She alone has the right of watching over the moral character of those schools, of appointing the masters who instruct the youth therin, of controlling their teaching, and dismissing, without appeal to any other authority, those whose doctrines or manners should be contrary to the purity of Christian doctrine."

The Roman Catholics "obtained from the public Treasury in this City alone, for the year 1869, the sum of $651,191; in 1870, $711,436; in 1871, $552,818, making, in three years, $1,915,455." Those were the debauched years of Tweed and Tammany ascendency. Now, despite constitutional amendments, the Roman Catholic Protectory and the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity "received from the Treasury of this City, in 1872, the sum of $276,836; in 1873, $290,000; in 1874, $370,410; in 1875, $398,355, with $47,000 yet to be paid—making in all for 1875, $445,355. The amount proposed in the tax levy of 1876 for these two Romanist institutions is $428,050. As Rev. Dr. Crooks, from whose excellent article in *Harper's Weekly* we now quote, remarks, "The payments for 1875, and the proposed appropriation in the tax levy for 1876, are directly in conflict with the amendment of the State Constitution, adopted Jan. 1, 1875, which forbids the appropriation of public money to sectarian uses."

THE REMEDY TO BE APPLIED.

The evil of thus practically endowing the Roman Catholic Church, practiced in this and other communities, has attracted the attention of many wise and patriotic statesmen, and among the rest of President Grant, who, in his last Message to Congress, "most earnestly recommends" "that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches, within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place, or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic, or pagen tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority, for the benefit or in aid, directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever."

Foreign influence, the influence of an autocrat who claims infallibility and absolute supremacy over every interest that humanity holds dear; the influence of a priestly autocrat who converts simple American citizens into red-legged Prince Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and whose myrmidons by their oath of office are the priestly order who minister at its altars—the foreign influence that brought France to the brink of ruin, and attempted the assassination of united Germany—the foreign influence that has invariably been the blight and curse of every nation submitting to its deadly fascinations—that foreign influence is constantly seeking to ruin our public schools, "to tamper with domestic factions, (we quote George Washington again,) to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils," and to establish itself as the paramount authority in this fair land amid the ruins of civil and religious freedom.

We need not add that in thus speaking we advocate no anti-Catholic crusade. It is reported that many influential Catholics—more patriotic than papalistic—are in favor of some such amendment to the national and also to the State Constitution as we have indicated. If so, it is a cause of mutual congratulation. We have no controversy with them because they choose to believe and worship differently from ourselves. But when, obedient to the baleful, persecuting, domineering spirit of Vaticanism, they seek to destroy the very foundations of free institutions and of equal rights and privileges, then—then they are to be unflinchingly resisted at all hazards and to any extent. We are perfectly willing that Roman Catholics, and even Pius IX. himself, should enjoy the same rights and privileges as ourselves. But we are not willing to concede more of either than we claim for ourselves, and especially and most determinedly are we unwilling that they should take away a single right or privilege that belongs to us as free American citizens.

The long address was listened to with profound attention, and at its close there was a hearty round of applause. Rev. Dr. Wheatley then called especial attention to the fourth resolution, saying that he wished to forestall any allusion that might be made to a former protest made by the State Charities Aid Association, which advocated the placing of pauper children in families when it was possible. The Commissioners, he said, had been in the habit of doing this for years. He hoped that the meeting would, without attempting to dictate to the Legislature in what form or manner the thing should be done, request the re-establishment of the Reformatory School, which, while he considered it to have been an excellent institution, was at any rate unquestionably as desirable a place as any other to use as a head-quarters from which the proposed location of the children could be carried on, even if they were taken West. He said that there was no contest proposed by the committee with the State Charities Aid Association.

There was then an extended discussion of the resolutions, and one or more amendments were proposed. A motion to lay the report on the table was lost. On motion of Rev. Dr. Crawford, the whole question was referred to a committee composed of Rev. Drs. Wheatley, Crooks, and Kettell.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 17.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33c. Rosin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 17.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, gave notice that he would ask the Senate on Wednesday next to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions recently submitted by him with regard to the Mississippi election.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, presented the petition of P. G. T. Beauregard for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the act granting a charter to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the building known as the Freedman's Savings Bank, in Jacksonville, Fla., and to use the same as a Custom-house. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to amend the acts to aid in the construction of a railroad and a telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1874, which proposes to repeal so much of the existing laws as provides that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered to the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the Government bonds issued to aid in the construction of their roads. The bill then provides that from and after its enactment all compensation for services rendered for the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies shall be applied to the payment of the bonds issued to, and the interest paid and to be paid for, said companies, until the whole amount is fully reimbursed to the United States. Mr. West spoke of the recent decision in the Supreme Court in the Pacific Railroad case, and the liability of the Government to lose not only the interest on the bonds issued to those companies, and said that it was evident that the loss involved would be $180,000,000 according to the companies' own estimate; and according to the basis of the Attorney General; computing interest, the amount would be $300,000,000. The companies admitted their inability to pay the smaller amount. He offered the bill with a view to protect the interests of the Government, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, inquired if this bill had anything to do with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WEST replied that the road was not mentioned in the bill.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had already been instructed to inquire into the subject. These railroad companies in every way placed themselves in a defiant attitude toward the Government, and, sided by certain low papers, declared any attempt to make them pay the Government was an attempt to blackmail them. He thought the Judiciary Committee was the proper one to have the subject in charge, and hoped the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. West) would consent to the bill being referred to that committee.

Mr. WEST accepted the suggestion of Mr. Sargent and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WEST also introduced a bill to recover from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies the bonds and coupons issued to them in excess of the amount prescribed by law. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to require the payment from them of the sum of $3,121,632, with interest thereon, "for which amount," the bill asserts, "bonds of the United States were issued to said companies in excess of and in violation of the limitation prescribed by section 11 of the Pacific Railroad act, approved July 1, 1862." The Secretary of the Treasury is also directed to require from said companies the repayment of all interest coupons of the said bonds which have been paid by the United States since their issue, and the value of all the unpaid coupons attached to said bonds, and in case either of said companies shall neglect or refuse to make such payment within sixty days after demand made upon its Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that fact to the Attorney General, who shall thereupon institute proceedings to collect and otherwise obtain redress in respect of the same in the proper Circuit Courts of the United States, and prosecute the suits with all convenient dispatch to a final determination. The bill further provides that such causes shall have precedence in the Circuit or United States Supreme Court over all other business.

Mr. WEST said $3,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued to these companies in excess of the amount authorized by law. There had been issued to the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies over fifty-three million three hundred thousand dollars, when the act of Congress specifically provided that no more than fifty million dollars' worth of bonds should be given them. Not only had bonds been issued in excess of the amount authorized, but the Government had been paying interest on them. Consequently the Government, by an erroneous construction of the law, had been deprived of over three million dollars' worth of bonds, and paid interest on the excess as well as on the $50,000,000 authorized.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he was in favor of the bill introduced by the Senator, [Mr. West,] but he did not desire to be committed to the idea which he had heard of, to the effect that any amount recovered from these roads should be given to aid the Southern Pacific Road.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, gave notice that on Friday next he would submit resolutions in regard to the life and services of the late Vice President Wilson.

CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts asking the passage of a law making every member of Congress directly responsible to the electors of his district, the majority of whom, if he does not meet their expectations or justify their confidence, may at any time release him and appoint a successor. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE BARK GRAPESHOT.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, presented the petition of Wallerstein and Masset, praying that the sum of $15,861, in gold, be refunded to them out of the Treasury, this being the amount of the proceeds of the sale of the bark Grapeshot, which was seized by order of the United States, and covered into the Treasury by Gen. B. F. Butler while in command of the United States forces at New-Orleans, in 1863. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, submitted a concurrent resolution, proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. Referred to the Committee on Finance. The resolution requests the President to propose a treaty convention between the two countries to establish the dollar as the money of account in both of them. It is to be represented by a coin formed of standard gold, nine-tenths pure metal and one-tenth copper and silver alloy. Five of these new dollars are to be the equivalent of one pound sterling. Gold coins of various denominations conforming to this standard are to be issued, and be a legal tender within each country.

LOCAL TAXATION OF RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. BOOTH, of California, introduced a bill in relation to lands heretofore granted to railroad companies, which provides that all such lands on either side of any portion of a road, accepted by the Government as completed, shall be subject to local taxation, and requires the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare and deliver without delay the patents for all lands thus earned, if free from conflicting claims and clearly within the limits of the grant. If the costs of the survey, &c., are not paid by the railroad company, they may be paid by any purchaser at a tax sale of such lands, and constitute a lien upon the patent, which shall then be issued to the company. The bill also requires the Pacific Railroad Companies to sell any land not disposed of within three years after the completion of any road to the first settler upon compliance with the terms of the pre-emption laws.

THE TRADE DOLLAR AS LEGAL TENDER.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin, which proposes to make the trade dollar a legal tender at its nominal value for amounts not exceeding $20 in any one payment, and the silver half-dollar a legal tender for amounts up to $10.

THE JOINT RULES.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, called up the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, reported favorably by the Committee on Rules, which provides that the joint rules in force at the last session of Congress shall be the joint rules for the government of the Houses during the present session. The question being on the amendment of Mr. Morton to except the twenty-second joint rule, in relation to counting the vote for President and Vice President of the United States,

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, moved to postpone the subject a week.

The expiration of the morning hour interrupted the debate, and the resolution was laid over.

THE TREASURY REPORTS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said the officers of the Treasury Department were preparing a statement in answer to the points made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] on Thursday last, and it would not be ready for the use of the Senate until to-morrow. He therefore hoped the resolution in regard to joint rules would be discussed to-day, and the resolution of Mr. Davis, calling for a committee to inquire into the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, could be resumed to-morrow.

THE JOINT RULES RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution in regard to the joint rules.

After considerable debate, and without acting on the measure, the Senate, at 3:30 P. M., went into executive session. At 4 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—For the removal of all political disabilities.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut—Prescribing a form of oath for members of Congress.

By Mr. WOOD, of New-York—To provide for the entry of single packages from bills of lading.

By Mr. JENKS, of Pennsylvania—To reduce the salaries of all executive and legislative officers of the Government, except the Army and Navy, under $1,500 twenty per cent., and to fix the salary of the President at $25,000.

By Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Directing the discontinuance of the work on the streets in Washington, and to prevent the further use of certificates by the Board of Audit.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, introduced a bill proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

SECTION 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no minister or preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States, or under any State; nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or public trust in a State or under the United States.

SEC. 2. No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public lands devoted thereto shall ever be under the control of any religious sect. Nor shall any money be raised nor lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations. Nor shall any minister or preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination hold any office in connection with the public schools in any State, nor be eligible to any position of trust and emolument in connection with any institution, public or private, in any State, or under the United States, which shall be supported in whole or in part from any public fund.

Mr. O'BRIEN said he would offer it as an amendment to Mr. Blaine's proposition.

AMNESTY.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and bring the House to a vote on the Amnesty bill introduced by him, and from the benefits of which Jefferson Davis is excluded, and also to vote on an amendment striking out that exception.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that the motion could not be put in that form.

The question was discussed by Messrs. Garfield of Ohio, Hale of Maine, Kasson of Iowa, and Banks of Massachusetts, against the point made by Mr. Randall, and by Messrs. Wood of New-York, and Randall in support of it.

The Speaker's decision was in these words: "In the judgment of the chair, (without making any criticism on the form in which the motion is put,) it is not competent for the chair to exclude any part of the proposition from the consideration of the House. The desire and purpose of the gentleman from Kentucky is to introduce this bill for two purposes; first, that there shall be a vote on the proposed amendment, and, second, that there shall be a vote on the bill itself. It is suggested that it is not competent for the gentleman to do that under a suspension of the rules; but, in reply to that, the Chair will state that the very purpose of a suspension of the rules is to get rid of all rules, and let the House run as freely as it pleases. The Chair overrules the point of order, and holds the motion in order."

Mr. WHITE asked unanimous consent of the House to make a statement before the vote should be taken, but objection was made by several Democratic members.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules, and the motion was lost by yeas, 165; nays, 110; so, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended. A large number of the Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the motion, but the more prominent of them voted against.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time that a specific and arbitrary period should be prescribed by law at which the legal-tender notes of the United States should be paid in coin by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that, therefore, the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January, 1875, ought to be repealed, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency, at as early a period as practicable, to report to the House a bill for that purpose. The rules were not suspended—yeas, 112; nays, 158. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, John H. Bagley, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown of Kentucky, Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Cason, Cate, Clark of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Davis, Decker, Dibrell, Dobbins, Douglass, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Glover, Goode, Goodwin, Gunter, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Hereford, Hewitt of Alabama, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, House, Hunton, Jenks, Jones of New-York, Kelley, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Lewis, Mackey, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Phelps, Phillips of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Piper, Poppleton, Rea, John Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robert of North Carolina, Robbins, Robinson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Slemons, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Tucker, Turney, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Walker of Virginia, Walling, Whitthorne, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, Wilson of West Virginia, Yeates, Young—112.

NAYS—Adams, Bagby, G. A. Bagley, Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banks, Bass, Beebe, Bell, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Illinois, Burchard of Wisconsin, Burleigh, Candler, Cannon, Caswell, Canfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Conger, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Cutler, Danford, Darrall, Davy, Denison, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Ellis, Ely, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Hamilton of New-Jersey, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Hendee, Henderson, Henckle, Hewitt of New-York, Hoar, Hoge, Hooker, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hand, Hyman, Jones of New-Hampshire, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Ketchum, King, Lamar, Landers of Connecticut, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Lynch, Magoon, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Mills, Money, Monroe, Morrison, Mutchler, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, O'Niell, Packer, Page, Parsons, Payne, Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Randall, Reagan, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Ross of New-Jersey, Ross of Pennsylvania, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Seelye, Singleton, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Starkweather, Strait, Stowell, Tarbox, Thompson, Thomas, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend of New-York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Waldron, Walker of New-York, Wallace of South Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walls, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Wells of Mississippi, Wells of Missouri, Wheeler, White, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wigginton, Wike, Willard, A. S. Williams of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Delaware, W. B. Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wood of Pennsylvania, Wood of New-York, Woodburn—158.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the proposition (introduced some weeks since by Mr. Holman, of Indiana,) to amend the rule governing the offering of amendments to general Appropriation bills so as to make the rule read: "No appropriation shall be reported in such general Appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, except in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress; nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing laws be in order, except such as, being germane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditure."

A long discussion ensued upon the proposed change, which was opposed on the Republican side by Messrs. Banks, Garfield, Hale, and Kasson on the plea that it would enable the Committee on Appropriations to control practically all the departments of the Government, and was defended on the Democratic side by Messrs. Cox, Holman, and Randall on the plea that it was in the interest of economy; that it only placed propositions to reduce expenditures on the same footing as propositions to increase, and that it gave no additional power to the Committee on Appropriations, inasmuch as its action could be only recommendatory. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Randall having spoken of the desires of the Committee on Appropriations to push into the way of retrenchment, was told by Mr. Banks that "we [the Republicans] will push you into it even to the extent of cutting down the salaries of members," to which Mr. Randall replied that "We [the Democrats] will come to that at the proper time."

The new rule was adopted—yeas 156, nays 102—nearly a party vote.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, the House, at 4 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wood, of New-York, in the chair, on the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for that purpose. The bill provides that the amount shall be paid on the drafts of the Treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance, one-third immediately after the passage of the act, and the remainder in four equal monthly payments, provided, that in the distribution of any moneys that may remain in the Treasury of the Centennial Board of Finance after the payment of its debt this appropriation shall share equally with the holders of Centennial stock, and a like percentage thereof shall be paid to the United States as to the stockholders, but the United States Government shall under no circumstances be liable to any debt or obligation of the Centennial Commissioners or for any additional payment.

Mr. HARDENBERG, of New-Jersey, addressed the committee in favor of the bill, and at the close of his speech the committee rose without any action on the bill.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence with Spain in reference to the Island of Cuba. Adopted.

ARMY OFFICERS DISCHARGING CIVIL FUNCTIONS.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether, since the close of the rebellion, any Army officer on the active list has held or exercised the functions of a civil officer, either in the diplomatic or consular service, or to carry on any negotiations or arrangements with any foreign Government or people, or as clerk or Secretary of the President, or to perform any duties in or about the Executive office; under what authority, and what legislation is necessary to prevent such assignments. Adopted.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

AN IRON COMPANY'S SUSPENSION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, President of the Tredegar Iron Company, makes a brief statement to the effect that the company, having lost largely by the failure of other parties during the panic of 1873, has been compelled, in consequence of those losses and continued depression of the iron trade, to suspend payment. It is hoped, however, that the suspension will be temporary. Before the panic the company was worth $1,500,000 over its liabilities. After the panic, the company, owing to the loss of large amounts due by the Chesapeake and Ohio and New-York, Oswego, and Midland Railroads, became embarrassed and was granted an extension, the creditors being secured by deeds of trust on the company's property. It is believed the liabilities, not covered by said deeds, will not exceed $100,000.

LAW REPORTS.

SUIT AGAINST TWEED'S SON.

AN ACTION BROUGHT FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF $125,000 DUE ON A BOND AND FOR THE FORECLOSURE OF THE MORTGAGE ACCOMPANYING—DESCRIPTION OF THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

The complaint and certain affidavits in a suit against Richard M. Tweed and others, brought for the non-payment of $125,000 due on a bond and for the foreclosure of the mortgage accompanying, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The plaintiff in the action is Charles G. Francklyn, the agent of the Cunard Line of steamers, and the defendants, besides Richard M. Tweed, include William M. Tweed, Reuben H. Cudlipp and Sarah P. Cudlipp, his wife, Benjamin P. Fairchild, and Benjamin Lehmaier. The bond to secure the payment of $125,000, it appears, was given to Fairchild by Richard M. Tweed on May 29, 1872, and was due on May 30, 1874. Following is the description of the property covered by the mortgage:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground situate on Eighth avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the "Circle," in the City of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-eighth street, running thence westerly along the northerly line of Fifty-eighth street 200 feet; thence northerly and on a line parallel with Eighth avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; westerly along the said northerly line of Fifty-ninth street thirty-four feet three inches, to the westerly line of a lot conveyed to Robert H. Arkenburgh by his grantor, Edwin H. Weed, be the said measurements more or less; thence northerly and on a line parallel with Eighth avenue, seventy-five feet five inches; thence easterly and on a line parallel with Fifty-ninth street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Eighth avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-ninth street seventeen feet seven and one-half inches to the "Circle," thence southwesterly along the line of the "Circle;" thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and on a line parallel with Eighth avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth street, fourteen feet ten and one-half inches to the westerly line of the "Circle;" thence southeasterly, in a circular direction along the line of the "Circle," thirty-three feet two and one-half inches; thence southerly and on a line parallel with Eight avenue, sixty-eight feet to the cenre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, forty-four feet eleven and three-quarter inches to the "Circle;" thence south-easterly, in a circular direction, along the line of the "Circle," one hundred and twenty-two feet five and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of Eighth avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of Eighth avenue, forty feet eight and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Also, all those certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of ground which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the westerly line of the 'Circle' intersects the northerly side of Fifty-ninth street, running thence in a circular direction fifty-one feet two and a half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less."

On Aug. 26, 1872, the bond and mortgage were transferred to Mr. Francklyn, and the usual ratification and certificate of the genuineness of the mortgage, &c., given by Richard M. Tweed. On Nov. 22, 1873, the latter transferred the property itself to Fairchild, subject to the mortgage. Portions of the premises were released from the mortgage in 1874 by Fairchild. The premises still subject to the mortgage are thus described:

"All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-eighth street with the westerly side of the Eighth avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-eighth street two hundred feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with Eighth avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-eighth street ninety-four feet eleven and three quarter inches to the 'Circle'; thence along the 'Circle' in a south-easterly direction one hundred and twenty-two feet five and one quarter inches to the intersection of the same with the westerly side of Eighth avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of the Eighth avenue forty feet eight and one half inches to the point or place of beginning."

Fairchild transferred the property then to Cudlipp, its present owner. The action was begun in the Court of Common Pleas, and the Deputy Sheriff not being able to serve Richard M. Tweed, an order for the posting of the complaint, as a substitution for personal service, was obtained from Chief Justice Daly. From inquiries made by a TIMES reporter it appears that all the property covered by the mortgage is a portion of that which was attached by the counsel for the people at the beginning of the Ring prosecutions, and that the attachment has not been removed. An application will, however, be made to the court by Mr. Cudlipp to have this cloud on the title taken off. The property was taken by Tweed in 1868 in exchange for some Boulevard property. He held it until about the time of the exposures of fraud in 1871, when he transferred it to his son, Richard M. Tweed. Since then it has passed through the hands of Mr. Fairchild, by whom, as above stated, it was transferred to Cudlipp. Fairchild had a claim on the property and the bond and mortgage, and subsequently the property itself was given him in satisfaction of his claim. On the application for a removal of the attachment the instances of previous removals of the kind, covering over one million dollars' worth of property, will be cited as precedents.

ARGUMENT IN THE TWEED SUIT.

MR. PECKHAM ASKING FOR AN ORDER DIRECTING THE CORONER TO SUMMON TALESMEN TO FILL VACANCIES—RESPONSE OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., listened to further argument in the second Tweed suit yesterday. At the opening of the court Mr. Peckham asked for an order directing the Coroner to summon talesmen to fill the two vacancies in the jury box. He said it was admitted by the other side that the Sheriff was an interested party, and not a proper person for this reason to do the summoning. Mr. Field controverting this statement, Mr. Peckham said that he would present an affidavit setting forth that Tweed had been and still was in the Sheriff's custody. He then proceeded with his argument, endeavoring to show the legality of summoning talesmen. Its frequent practice in England and the statutes of the State were referred to in support of the validity of the act. The Revised Statutes, he claimed, directed the summoning of talesmen in a particular cause, and their provisions in this regard had not been repealed by any subsequent legislation. Mr. Peckham, in conclusion, said that he had asked the advice of many eminent lawyers on this point, and they had agreed with him in his position.

David Dudley Field, in response to the latter statement, said there had been too much of foreign interference in the case already. He himself had not asked the advice of others, and did not intend doing so. He further had no doubt that the counsel of the people would do their duty without advice from anyone. In this connection he would say that he intended doing his duty without the aid of newspapers or any other influence. One newspaper, the *Tribune*, had expressed itself very anxious to know where he got his fees from for defending Tweed. He would gladly answer the question if that paper would answer his. Why, he asked, did one of the editors of that paper call upon Mr. Tweed immediately after the latter's release from Blackwell's Island, and what did he ask of Tweed at the time? Furthermore, whether it was true that that paper was at present sustained by the bounty or indulgence of a man whom it for years charged persistently, most grossly, and, he hoped, most falsely, with having robbed a corporation of large sums of money? Now, here was a fair offer. If the *Tribune* answered these questions he would answer theirs, and would refer them to his colleagues for further information.

Resuming, Mr. Field said that if the other side would meet him half way he would agree to having a special or struck jury in the $6,000,000 suit, which was the only one in which all the issues against Tweed could be tried. He would stipulate, in case the counsel would agree upon a fair and impartial jury, not to interpose any challenge to such a body. The three points in the case were: First, whether additions could be made to the ten struck jurors; second, are these additions to be of talesmen summoned by the Sheriff or taken from the County Clerk's lists? third, who is to do the summoning, the Sheriff or the parties? The first point, he claimed, had been settled by the statute of 1847, forbidding the summoning of talesmen. In regard to the second he maintained that the names must be taken from the jury lists. Furthermore, the parties were to select the persons, and not the Sheriff. Mr. Peckham, in reply, urged that the act of 1847 simply provided that any court might at any time order an additional panel of thirty-six names, and did not interfere with the Revised Statutes, which provided for the summoning of talesmen. The Legislature was not to be charged with the absurdity of providing for a panel of twenty-four, with the supposition that a special jury must necessarily be had from this number, and no provision be made for the absence of some from various causes.

Mr. Carter followed in the same strain, and Judge Westbrook said he would reserve his decision in the matter until to-day.

FALSE IMPORT ENTRIES.

The case of Phillip Ronzone, indicted for effecting a false entry of scientific instruments at the Custom-house by means of a false classification of quality and value, calling them manufactures of wood and glass of the value of $31, whereas they were worth $250, was called yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and A. H. Purdy appeared for the defendant, and Assistant United States District Attorney Foster for the prosecution. Counsel for the defense demurred to the indictment, and the motion to dismiss was argued at some length. It was claimed that the indictment should have shown of what the instruments were composed, if they were not wood and glass. Also, that merely misnaming an article was not a false classification of quality; that the indictment did not show whether the value was false, and lastly that it charged no offense. Judge Benedict reserved a decision.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

THE APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—ARGUMENTS OF A. OAKEY HALL AND WILLIAM M. EVARTS—DECISION RESERVED.

The appeal taken by Douglas Taylor in his effort to become reinstated in the office of Commissioner of Jurors in the place of Thomas Dunlap, the present incumbent, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. A. Oakey Hall appeared for Mr. Taylor and William M. Evarts represented Mr. Dunlap's cause. On behalf of Mr. Taylor it was urged that he had been regularly appointed at the convention held for that purpose on May 31, 1864, and was in all respects qualified as such officer. Since June 23, 1875, Mr. Dunlap, he claimed, had usurped the office under an appointment made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen. The point involved was as to the constitutionality of the amended charter of the City so far as it relates to the office. The constitutional provision claimed to have been violated is section 16 of article 3: "No private or local bill which may be passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." It was urged that the Commissioner of Jurors' position is a County and not a City office, and that the charter of 1873 was only in reference to the City.

Mr. Evarts argued that the bill was a public bill, and the only objection to it was that it was local, and therefore could not include the two subjects City and County. The City and County were, however, as far as locality were concerned, one and the same place, and therefore this objection could not be valid. Again, the office of Commissioner of Jurors was one of two things, either a new office, created since 1846, or a successor to the former jury officers. Before the Revised Statutes the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty had full control of jury matters. By the terms of the Revised Statutes the wards were made equivalent to townships, and the matter put under City regulations by ordinance. By an ordinance the ward assessors were made the returning officers. If, therefore, the Commissioner of Jurors was the successor of the City officers, he was himself a City officer. If it was a new office, Mr. Taylor had no claim to invoke the aid of the Constitution of 1846, as only the offices created before that Constitution were protected by its provisions.

The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

AN ADMIRALTY EXTRADITION CASE.

The further examination of Thomas Stewart, cook and steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, and whose extradition is demanded by the British Consul General on account of an alleged attempt to kill the first mate of the vessel, Richard Buckingham, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. The defendant himself was called, and, in a plain, straightforward manner, related in detail the story of the trouble on shipboard. It originated with the Captain's dog, which the steward refused to allow in the cabin, when the mate threw the dog upon him. He afterward came to the galley and struck him twice while he was eating his supper, dragged him out on deck, threw him across a spar, and, catching him by the throat, threatened to kick him. At this time in self-defense he cut the mate in the arm to make him let go. He did not follow him and endeavor to stab him. He afterward performed his duties as steward until the completion of the voyage. There never had been any previous trouble with the mate; in fact, they had always been the best of friends. He had been nineteen years at sea, and this was the first complaint ever made against him. He reiterated this story upon cross-examination by Mr. Marbury, who appeared for the British Consul. Mr. Purdy then moved to dismiss the warrant, and argument upon this motion was continued until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS PUNISHED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Rollins disposed of a number of cases, the prisoners in which were youths of from seventeen to twenty years of age. John Haley, a youth of nineteen, who on the night of the 5th inst. broke into the liquor store of Patrick Gough, No. 167 Mulberry street, and stole therefrom $18 40 in money, and $7 worth of cigars, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in State Prison. John Callahan, aged nineteen, of No. 113 Elizabeth street, who picked fifty-five cents from the pocket of Charles S. Price, of No. 289 West Tenth street, admitted his guilt, and was sent to State Prison for two years. James O'Brien, aged seventeen, was charged with picking a ten-cent stamp from the change pocket of Herman B. Wessel, Jr. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months in State Prison. John F. Mahon, aged seventeen, of No. 354 West Fortieth street, and Robert N. Elliott, aged seventeen, of No. 324 West Fortieth street, two of four youths who stole from the residence of Morris Kahn, No. 354 West Fortieth street, silver-ware and jewelry valued at $271, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to two years in State Prison.

A CLUB CHANGING ITS HEAD-QUARTERS.

On Friday last William Henshaw and Timothy O'Connor, two members of an association known as the "Florence Social Club," located at Twenty-first street and Avenue A, were sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve, in General Sessions, to twenty years each in State Prison, having been convicted of highway robbery. Yesterday, in the same court Assistant District Attorney Rollins called the case of Thomas Drennan, aged twenty-two, living at Twenty-first street and First avenue, another member of the "Florence Club," charged with highway robbery. The papers showed that on the night of the 31st December Drennan and two accomplices attacked and beat David Gunn, of No. 431 East Fifteenth street, and robbed him of a silver watch and $10 in money, Drennan committing the robbery while his accomplices held the victim tightly pinioned. Drennan was subsequently arrested and identified by Mr. Gunn, and yesterday pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to seven years in State Prison, making the fifth member of the "Florence Club" now residing in that institution.

THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS

Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued the following order in regard to the accounts of the Shipping Commissioner of this port:

"It is hereby ordered that the accounts of the Shipping Commissioner of the Port of New-York, (C. C. Duncan,) from the beginning of his office to the close of the year 1875, be referred to Joseph Gutman, Jr., who is hereby appointed as Master, to examine and pass the same, and to report to this court in reference thereto. And it is further ordered that hereafter, on or before the 15th day of January in each year, the said Shipping Commissioner shall file a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, and that on the coming in of such annual account of the said Shipping Commissioner, the same shall be referred to a Master, to be from time to time designated by the court, for examination, passing, and report; and it is further ordered that the Master before proceeding in the execution of the reference, shall give four days' notice of the time and place of the commencement of the proceedings, to the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Taylor vs. Roche.—Motion granted, and method of procedure must be determined upon the settlement of the order, which may be on two days' notice.

Matter of McLean.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Rogers vs. Wall.—The judgment creditor has a right to inquire into the bona fides of the ownership set up, and the question is proper and must be answered.

Bechstein vs. Hirsch.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Leeds vs. Ransom.—Motion settled as proposed by plaintiff.

Matter of Somerus.—Order granted.

Derby vs. Derby.—Referred to John W. Lewis, Esq., to take proof as to the ability of the defendant to comply with the terms of the decree and to report thereon, with his opinion. On the coming in of such report the motion can be brought on two days' notice.

Moore vs. Seabury.—The $12 fee for posting notice disallowed. There is no law for it, and Judge Gilbert's decision was upon mortgage foreclosure and special decree. Here poundage is allowed to cover all services not specifically provided for in the statutes. The mileage is allowed, as plaintiff does not show anything about it. Attendance on adjournment disallowed for some reason as above. The charge for certificate of sale allowed, as a fair construction of the affidavit is that it covers ten folios. Printers' fees allowed at $18 24; bill allowed less $15.

Borneman vs. Fisher.—Motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Matter of Madison Avenue.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Van Volkenburgh vs. Doolettle.—Opinion.

Pentlarge vs. De Riesthal.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Wood vs. Pratt.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Wood vs. Pratt.—Motion to strike out answer as sham denied, with $10 costs.

Decker vs. Brown.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Kelly vs. Morange.—Motion denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Memorandum.

Uhl vs. Levinger.—Haab's property is mainly in Mexico, and he cannot be said to have anything like $3,000 worth of property in this State. Some of the others are not what I would like, considering the shrinkage in value and the heavy mortgages on everything offered; but I think a fair residue of the testimony of the four sureties shows that they have justified substantially in $75,000. To that extent the undertaking is approved, but defendant must find another surety to justify in $1,500.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gill vs. Guardian Savings Bank, and matter of the Guardian Savings Bank.—Reference ordered to Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth. Memorandum for counsel.

Matter of Quinn.—Motion to vacate assessment of petition and proof granted.

Matter of Maillard.—Referred to George V. W. Baldwin. Memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.—Judgment for plaintiff. Memorandum of decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Bond vs. McNiff et al.—Case and amendments settled. Upon presentation of an engrossed or printed copy with all the exhibits inserted, the case will be ordered on file.

By Judge Sedgwick.

McCan et al. vs. Caray.—Demurrer sustained. Memorandum for counsel.

Knott vs. Daly et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event. Memorandum.

Home Life Insurance Company vs. Mela et al.—Findings settled. Opinion.

Nickerson et al. vs. Keyer et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Roussel vs. St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.—Memorandum.

McMurtrie et al. vs. Ortie et al.—Order settled.

Weston et al. vs. Ketchum et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion.

Moore vs. Moore.—Opinion.

By Judge Sanford.

Coleman et al. vs. Crump.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Perles vs. Perles.—Order granted.

Platt vs. Carhardt.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

Leeds, &c., vs. Ransom et al.—Order signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Bendit et al. vs. Barker.—Application denied.

Kefle vs. Phife.—One term fee only allowed and one bill of costs.

Parker vs. Higenbotham.—Receiver appointed on terms. No injunction. Opinion.

COURT NOTES.

Solomon Rice assigned his property to Solomon Marx yesterday, and August Stocklin assigned his property to Peter Lenk.

A certificate of incorporation, by Archbishop McCloskey and Vicar General Quinn, of the Church of the Sacred Heart was filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday.

Justice Kasmire being ill with diphtheria, his place at the Essex Market Police Court was taken yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, who transacted the usual business of the court.

Capt. Alexander D. Babb, of the schooner Jesse Elizabeth, charged with smuggling 6,000 cigars into this port, was brought before United States Commissioner Betts and held for examination.

The argument on the motion for a change of venue from this City to Brooklyn in the cases of the alleged Brooklyn Ring frauds will be heard before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day.

John Smith, charged with having in his possession a quantity of cigars without stamps or boxes, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held in $500 bail for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mary Bennett pleaded guilty to the larceny of $88 from Matthew Sheils, of No. 182 Mulberry street, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to fourteen months in State Prison.

Of twenty-six cases of violation of the Excise law sent to the Washington Place Police Court yesterday from the Sixteenth Precinct twenty-two of the dealers were admitted to $100 bail each to answer in Special Sessions.

Henry Young, a watch-maker, who gave his residence as No. 356 West Thirty-sixth street, was committed at the Washington Place Police Court in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for an alleged theft of $80 worth of clothing from William Stunner, a resident of the same house.

The case of William G. Manck, indicted in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, for passing counterfeit money, was called yesterday before Judge Benedict, and continued until to-day, on account of the non-arrival from Washington of the spurious money to be used in evidence.

Ambrose Rudemonte, the negro who stabbed Philip Romel, of No. 221 Thompson street, and a negro girl named Jennie Jefferson, of No. 219 Wooster street, on Sunday night, was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer yesterday. Subsequently, upon receiving a complaint of assault and battery, preferred by Romel, Justice Kilbreth increased the bail to $2,000.

Frederick Meyers, aged fifty-seven, a vagrant, was charged in the Court of General Sessions with breaking into the store of Edward Rapp, No. 333 East Ninth street, and stealing therefrom a bedstead, which was subsequently discovered in the store where he had sold it. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to five years in State Prison.

Yesterday morning one Mary Gray, in company with an unknown man, entered the store of E. A. Morrison for the avowed purpose of purchasing some fancy goods. While they were examining some laces Herman Keing detected the woman concealing a quantity of lace under her seal-skin sacque. After the discovery the man succeeded in escaping, but the woman was arrested by Officer Cahill, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. She was held for examination at the Washington Place Police Court.

The further examination of Capt. P. B. Nichols, of the brig H. G. Sebley, charged with cruelly beating J. H. J. Alers, steward of the vessel, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Several of the ship's crew were called, and testified in contradiction to the affidavit made by Alers. Commissioner Osborn then adjourned the case until Saturday morning, when he said it must be finally disposed of, the court making this delay to allow the District Attorney to obtain additional evidence.

The cases of William Munroe and William Gardner, arrested as suspicious persons on the 12th and 13th inst., respectively, were brought before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on habeas corpus and certiorari taken by Messrs. Kintzing and Mott, the prisoners' counsel. The men were seen loitering about a "broker's" office in Greenwich street, were taken into custody, and committed by Justice Flammer. Their discharge is asked on account of a want of evidence. Judge Barrett will decide the matter to-day.

A warrant was issued on Saturday afternoon for the arrest of Capt. H. S. Rideau, of the American schooner Darius Eddy, charged with cruelty and inhuman treatment toward George Burt, steward of the vessel. He was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Murtagh, conveyed before United States Commissioner Osborn, and held for examination to-day. Burt was arrested last week also, on complaint of Capt. Rideau, charged with embezzling the ship's stores, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, though released on his own recognisance.

Early yesterday morning Officer Mallany discovered three men in the act of robbing the store of John Keilleriane, at No. 424 West street. Calling Officer Carey to his assistance, he succeeded in arresting the trio of burglars, and found on them a quantity of money which they had taken from the money till. After the arrest it was discovered that the prisoners were three notorious criminals, Edward Crossly, alias James Quade, Michael Gaffney, alias Kerrigan, and Simon Fitzsimmons, alias Ed. Carroll, who had only recently been released from State Prison. Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, held them without bail for examination.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In the Court of Appeals Monday, Jan. 17, the following business was transacted:

No. 91.—*Maria Louisa Clark, respondent, vs. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company et al., appellants.*—Argued by Lyman Tremain, of counsel for appellants, and by William A. Beach, for respondent.

No. 87.—*Joseph A. Pesant, appellant, vs. John Garcia, impleaded, &c., respondent.*—Argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and by B. E. Valentine for respondent.

No. 127.—*Samuel Shifer, appellant, vs. Thomas Prudin, respondent.*—Argued by Charles Jones, of counsel for appellant, and by J. Edgar for respondent.

No. 128.—*The Cayuga Lake Railroad Company vs. George A. Kyle, appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 129.—*Samuel L. M. Barlow et al., respondents, vs. Maria J. Myers, appellant.*—Argued by D. Pratt, of counsel for appellant, and by James Larocque for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 18: Nos. 130, 350, 20, 133, 139, 140, 141, 143.

A CURIOUS SUIT FOR SLANDER.

The case of William Joos against Samuel Sikes was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The defendant, it appears, is a wholesale dealer in trimmings in White street, and missed various articles from the establishment. He says he kept a close watch, and finally caught the plaintiff in the act of taking some trimmings. He thereupon had him arrested, but refused to prosecute, being moved, as he says, by the entreaties of the plaintiff's wife. Joos was discharged from arrest by Judge Bixby for want of evidence. He brought the present suit for slander, malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment, claiming damages in the amount of $5,000. He urges that he did not steal any goods whatever, and that he was discharged

from arrest on account of an absolute want of evidence against them.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following is the calendar of the Supreme Court, General Term, for Tuesday, Jan. 18: Nos. 119, 120, 122, 125, 129, 135, 136, 139, 143, 146, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 28, 32, 48, 59, and 68.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
5—The People, &c., vs. O'Brien, &c.
13—Brown vs. Williams.
16—Eayton, &c., vs. Hirsch.
17—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Winchell.
24—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Townsend, &c.
31—Melville vs. Sturges, &c.
50½—— vs. ——.
61—Langdon vs. Gray.
62—Same vs. Same.
64—Locke vs. Filley.
Call Nos. 89 to 150, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
194—Nelson vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
195—Barringer vs. Wentworth.
198—Poshay vs. La Roche.
199—Pomeroy et al. vs. Tanner.
200—Mach vs. D. D. E. B. & B. Railroad Co.
100—Crimmins vs. The People, &c.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
122—Prince vs. Conner, &c.
172—Germania Fire Ins. Co. et al. vs. M. & C. R. Company.
121—Lee et al. vs. Dunham, &c.
156—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
167—Porter vs. Waring.
201—Brooke vs. Simon, &c.
112—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
138—Winterton, &c., vs. Winterton.
155—Robinson vs. City of Brooklyn.
157—Stone et al. vs. Browning.
162—Loaners' Bank vs. Tyng, et al.
168—Hubbard vs. O'Brien, &c.
171—Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
3—Cheever vs. Lamar. Law and Fact.
156½—Vanderpoel vs. White et al.
171—Dudley vs. Shear et al.
197—Beekham vs. Miller et al.
13—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
209—Harlon vs. Bleecker Street Railroad Co.
223—Mooney vs. Leventritt.
232—Feldman vs. Welp et al.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c., et al.
251—Tribune Association vs. Sun P. Ass'n.
255—Griesler vs. Halsted et al.
262—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley.
266—Chambers vs. Katz.
270—Cruft vs. Jessurun.
271—Leslie vs. Jarvorskie.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
274—Thomson vs. Thomson et al.
275—O'Connor et al., &c., vs. Hebrew O. A. S.
276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank et al.
277—Washington vs. Maclean et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Same vs. Same.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammann et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
289—Balestier vs. Life Ass'n of America.
293—Hernandes vs. Lalor et al.
294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
295—Barker vs. Hoff.
296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
298—Fransiolli vs. Jones et al.
300—Price vs. Price et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
41—Ellis vs. Keyes.
162—Brainerd vs. Manuf. & B. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
947—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
974—Fisk vs. Felt.
1134—Salter, &c. vs. Kennedy, &c.
1287—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, &c.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
1201—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. C. Protectory.
929—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
739—Fisk vs. Bradley.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
346—Carnse vs. Florida R. R. Co.
1280—G. & S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
2306—Baer vs. Leffert et al.
351—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.
876—The Mayor, &c. vs. Genlt.
441—N. Y. & B. Ferry Co. vs. Smith et al.
1733—McDaniels vs. Smith, Jr.
1721—Platt, &c., vs. Van Orden.
1203—Conkling vs. Hurtin.
871—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1217—Von Valkenburgh et al. vs. Drake.
1630—Bush, &c. vs. Soulter et al.
2309—Abernethy vs. Gilion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Westbrook, J.

No. 3994—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1784, 674½, 2077, 927, 1816, 736, 2196, 2329, 120, 2348, 2275, 14, 2075, 648, 2014, 2274, 117½, 636, 696, 318, 583, 659, 1969, 2229, 1806.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1695—Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.
1742—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
700—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
865—Jones vs. Rutter.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.
967—Chase et al. vs. Connolly.
867—McPherson versus Small et al.
839—Trabee vs. Sypher et al.
331—Travers vs. O'Brien, &c.
1479—Baker et al. vs. Drew.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1220—Klein vs. Conner, &c.
642—McArdle vs. Koehler.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Company.
968—Hallgarth vs. N. Y. Life Insurance Co.
963—Beach vs. Walker.
928—Whitney vs. White.
436—Condon vs. Martin, &c.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.
962—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
364—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank.
584—Diamond S. Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.
838—Carpenter vs. Cushman.
726—Germania Bank vs. Kilian.
920—Keirsely et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
958—Same vs. Same.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. R. Ass.
916—Helgaman vs. Burr.
1326—Bohle, &c., vs. H., B., M. & F. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 9—Brueggeman et al. vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
573—Burke vs. Gardener et al.
606—Latson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1299—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1909—Mott et al. vs. White.
601—Collins vs. White.
1209—Waterbury vs. White
593—Patterson vs. Brennan.
1823½—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2178—Draper vs. Rinaldo.
2184—Ward vs. Norton.
2281—Picot vs. Conner, &c.
1230—Stevenson vs. Milbank.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
350—Horstman vs. O'Brien
2217—Phelps vs. King.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1302—Sweitzer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1419—Richard vs. Seiberts.
1415—Brady vs. Guggenheim et al.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
2174—Same vs. Same.
219—Schwarts vs. O'Brien
1608—Mulaly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1970—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
1303—Morgan vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
723—Taylor vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.
1103—Hulster vs. Union P. R. R. Co.
1606—Pfiffer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1187—Friede vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1249—O'Brien vs. Wahlig et al.
1438—The People, &c., vs. Morgan.
1439—Mercer P. Co. vs. Rourke et al.
1440—Jackson vs. Hoyt et al.
1441—Kavanagh vs. Poillon
1442—McJilton vs. Hecker.
1443—St. John vs. Mackintosh.
1444—St. John vs. Duncan.
1445—Rainor vs. Adelphi.
1446—O'Niel vs. The Mayor, &c.
1447—Smith vs. Parmenter
1448—Todd vs. Barlow.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
3906—Hart vs. Hunt et al.
5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, &c.
3924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.
5312—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.
3526—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.
1214—Branson vs. Farley.
6414—Silverman vs. Hochstadter.
3733—Johnson vs. Kearney.
3694—Mull vs. Murphy.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.
6266—Day vs. Millard.
2707—Dall vs. Flato.
3731—Burnett et al. vs. Rowe et al.
3736—Lacy vs. Kempf.
2212—Gilderman vs. Bergman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
6359—Smith vs. Schuman et al.
6304—Warren vs. Mittnacht, &c.
5861—Jachul vs. Geigermann.
4775—Wright vs. Robertson.
4789—Stoddard vs. Sherwin et al.
2532—Conrey vs. Hull.
4163—Stuart et al. vs. Wilmore et al.
3516—Deane et al. vs. Conover.
3723—Oberwarth vs. Witt.
5965—Goetchins et al. vs. Friedlander.
6214—Chain vs. Kaufman.
6407—Hillyer et al. vs. Herzog.
6416—Seaman vs. Dunnahaut et al.
6456—Walter vs. Mapes.
3267—Vaupel vs. Volkert.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5648—Phillips vs. Arteaga et al.
5642—Lange vs. Conradi.
9216—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Alger.
6179—Kelly vs. Neilson.
6491—Terhune et al. vs. Kallenberg.
6505—Camp et al. vs. Wilson et al.
6436—Nicol et al. vs. Nye et al.
6399—Hanley vs. Murray Bank.
3400—Hanley vs. Smith et al.
5785—McNish vs. Bogart.
5684—Fitzpatrick vs. Murray.
6092—Combs et al. vs. Mallery.
5018—Devy vs. Hubbell et al.
5593—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Strasburger.
160—O'Rourke vs. Brennan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John McMahon, robbery.
John Moloney, burglary.
Joseph Cornell, John McAleer, burglary.
Edward Barrett, John Hunter, burglary.
Thomas Ryan, burglary.
Frederick Braun, burglary.
James Ryan, grand larceny.
Henrietta Mead, grand larceny.
Frank Hess, grand larceny.
Joseph Townsend, grand larceny.
John McPhail, grand larceny.
James H. Boyle, grand larceny.
Mary Duffy, grand larceny.
Henry M. Eagan, grand larceny.
John Williamson, grand larceny.
Peter Loden, grand larceny.
Bethol Reese, Isaac Gluck, grand larceny.
Jacob Braun, grand larceny
Mary Mayer, grand larceny.
Rosanna Boyne, petty larceny.
Richard Spencer, petty larceny.
James Cullen, false pretenses.
William McElwain, larceny.
William H. Seaman, petty larceny.
John Smith, James Higgins, petty larceny.
Thomas McGarry, petty larceny.
Jacob Phillips, Thomas Stacy, petty larceny.
Thomas McCaffrey, petty larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

20,000 Win. & St. P. 1st	80	3500 Lake Shore	67
600 Western Union	76	100 do	66⅞
800 do	76⅛	100 do	67
500 do	76¼	54 do	66½
300 do	76⅛	600 do	66⅞
200 do	76	2000 do	66¾
200 do	76⅛	3000 do	66⅝
2300 do	76	800 do	66½
400 do c.	76	300 do	66⅜
300 do b3.	76⅛	100 do	66¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	108¼	500 do	66⅝
100 Pacific Mail	38⅝	700 do	66¾
1000 do	38¾	1000 do	66½
1000 do	38⅞	1100 do	66⅝
500 do	39	500 do	66¾
500 do	39¼	100 do	66⅞
1000 do	39⅛	300 do	67
500 do	39⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	21¼
1000 do	39⅜	200 do	21
1500 do	39¾	500 do	21¼
1500 do	39⅝	1000 do	21⅜
2000 do	39½	700 do	21⅛
1100 do	39¼	1850 do	21¼
1700 do	39⅛	1700 do	21⅛
1200 do	39	600 do	21
200 Michigan Central	62¾	300 do	20⅞
82 do	62½	500 do	21
100 do	62⅞	1000 do	21⅛
100 do	63	600 do	21
200 do	63¼	100 do s3.	20⅞
100 do c.	63¼	400 do	21
246 do s3.	63	300 do	21⅛
100 do	62¾	300 do	21¼
500 do	62½	100 do c.	21¼
200 do	62⅝	200 do b3.	21⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.	20⅞	200 do b3.	21⅛
100 Erie Railway	16¼	100 do b3.	21⅛
700 do	16⅜	500 do	21¼
600 do	16¼	600 do	21⅛
200 do c.	16¼	500 do	21
400 do	16⅛	400 do	20⅞
800 North-western	40¾	1600 do	20¾
500 do	40⅝	600 do	20⅞
700 do	40½	1200 do b3.	21
100 do s3.	40⅝	100 Rock Island	106¾
100 Pacific R. of Mo.	12¼	1000 do b3.	107
100 St. Paul	39⅛	200 do	106⅞
1300 do	39	400 do	107
200 St. Paul Pref.	72		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12.	121½	$15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. b3.	117⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., Call'd bs. 12.	114⅛	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b. c.	118⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 c.	116⅞	11,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	116⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n. b. c.	118¼	55,000 do b. c. b3.	116¼
80,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 b. c.	120⅜	2,000 do 12.	116⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 c.	122	33,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. b. c. s3.	117⅝
		1,000 do c.	117¾
		100,000 do	117⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	45¼	525 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	67
10,000 D. of C. 3-65s	68⅜	100 do	67⅛
10,000 do	68¼	500 do s3.	67¼
15,000 do	68⅛	55 do	67
25,000 do s3.	68	100 do	67⅝
4,000 Alb. & S. 1st	114	300 do	67¾
4,000 C., B. & Q. C. 7s	107¾	500 do	67⅞
3,000 L. & W. B. C.	96⅜	1500 do	68
2,000 do	96½	1000 do	68⅛
2,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s	101	1000 do	68¼
10,000 Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	87	700 do	68
		800 do	67⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	82¼	500 do	67¾
		1100 do	67⅝
5,000 do	82⅛	300 do c.	67¾
20,000 N. W. C. C. G.	88¼	750 do	67½
3,000 C. & N. W. C.	101¼	400 do	67½
2,000 Win. & St. P. 2d	70	100 do s3.	67⅝
1,000 M. & Es. 7s, '71	107½	50 Cen. of N. J.	104⅝
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s. C'v.	89	20 do opg.	104⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R.	102½	40 do b. s.	104¾
1,000 Ohio & M. C.	94¼	500 T., W. & W. b. c.	4¾
10,000 Ohio & M. 2d	75½	200 do b3.	4⅞
2,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	104½	100 Union Pac. b. c.	71⅝
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st	102⅞	425 do	72
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	101½	200 do	72⅛
5,000 do	101⅜	200 do	72½
15,000 N. J. C. 1st, C. b. c.	108¾	100 do	73
1,000 W. U. T. C., 1900	98¾	100 do	72⅞
5,000 L. & N. C. '98	88	300 do	73½
20 B'k of Commerce	118	100 Del., Lack. & W.	118⅜
48 Ger. Am. Bank	79	100 do	118⅞
10 Fourth Nat. B'k	92	110 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	59
45 Am. Ex. Bank	115½	300 do	59¼
30 do	115	310 do	59½
15 D. & H. Canal b. c.	120	800 do	59⅜
500 West. Union b. c.	76⅛	400 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	107⅛
200 do	76¼	100 do	107
60 do	76	200 do	107⅛
500 do	76⅜	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	39
1200 do	76⅜	500 do	39¼
700 do	76⅝	7 do	39⅜
840 do	76⅝	600 do	39¾
4700 do	76⅞	700 do	39⅞
3100 do	77	100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	71⅜
400 do b3.	77	100 do c.	71⅝
100 Pac. Mail b. c.	39⅛	100 do	72
1100 do	39¼	414 do	72½
900 do	39⅛	200 do	72¾
100 do c.	39⅜	300 Pac. of Mo. b. c.	12½
200 do	39½	800 do	12⅝
2000 do	39⅜	400 do s3.	12¾
200 do	39	114 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	21
100 do c.	39⅛	200 do	21¼
400 do	39¼	400 do	21⅜
100 American Ex.	59	200 do s3.	21¼
15 do b. c.	59¼	200 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	29
200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	108¼	20 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	101
100 do	108¾	20 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	150½
12 Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	91	6 do	150¼
2000 Erie b. c.	16¼	12 Chi., B. & Q. b. c.	116
1000 do	16⅜	30 Morris & Es. b. c.	102½
2300 do b3.	16½	950 C., C., C. & I. b. c.	61
1200 do	16⅜	100 St. L. I. M. & S. b. c.	17⅛
1000 do	16¾	800 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	20⅞
400 Mich. Cen. b. c.	62⅞	200 do b30.	21
200 do	63	500 do	21⅛
100 do	62⅞	300 do	21
100 do	62⅝	100 do	20¾
200 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	40⅞	200 do	20⅝
100 do	41	600 do	20¾
100 do	41⅛	200 do	20⅞
300 do	41	50 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c.	41
700 do	41¼	100 C. C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	4½
1000 do	41⅜	100 do	4⅝
100 do	41½	100 do	4¾
112 Warren b. c.	102	400 do	4⅞
100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	4½		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$35,000 D. of C. 3.65s	68	100 Lake Shore	67¾
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con. b3	83½	200 do	67⅞
1,000 do	83¼	200 do	68
7,000 N. J. Cen. con.	106¾	900 do	68¼
5,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st La. C. Div.	98½	2900 do	68⅜
		500 do	68½
15 B'k of Commerce	118½	447 do c.	68½
100 Michigan Central	62½	500 do	68⅛
300 do	63	100 do	68⅝
200 do	62½	1500 do	68
100 do	62⅜	300 do	67⅞
73 do s3.	62	100 do	67¾
100 do	62¼	100 do	67⅝
1800 Western Union	77	100 do	67½
300 do	77⅛	100 do	67¼
2400 do	77⅜	100 do	67⅜
1300 do	77⅜	600 do	67⅝
300 do	77½	100 do	67½
200 do	77⅜	1500 do	67⅜
400 do	77½	100 do	67½
1600 do	77⅜	600 do	67⅝
800 do	77¼	300 do	67¾
100 do	77⅛	400 do	67⅜
200 do	77	500 do	68¼
500 do	77⅛	2700 North-western	41¾
900 do	77⅜	100 do	42
1000 do	77⅛	300 do	41⅞
100 do b3.	77⅛	300 do	41⅜
700 do s3.	77	200 do	41⅝
30 N. Y. C. & H.	108¼	100 do	41⅝
200 do b3.	108½	100 do	41½
200 Pacific Mail c.	39¼	200 do	41⅛
500 do	39⅜	100 do b10.	41½
400 do	39½	100 do	41¼
100 do c.	39⅝	100 do	41⅜
1100 do	39⅝	400 do	41½
400 do	39¾	100 do	41⅝
100 do	39⅞	400 North-west'n Pf.	59⅛
600 do c.	39⅝	300 do	59⅜
400 do	39½	200 do	59¼
100 do c.	39½	200 do	59½
1100 do	39¼	100 do	59⅝
4100 do	39⅛	200 do	59¾
900 do s3.	39	400 do	59⅜
900 do	38⅞	100 do s3.	59
800 do	39	100 do b3.	59¼
50 do	39⅛	100 Union Pacific	74
100 do s30.	38¾	100 do	74½
400 do b3.	39	300 do	73¾
600 do	38⅞	200 do	73½
1000 do	38¾	600 Tol. & Wab. b3.	5
100 do	38⅞	100 do b10.	5
300 Rock Island	107¼	200 do	5
900 do	107⅛	100 do s3.	4⅞
100 do	107½	200 Ohio & Miss.	21
100 do	107	320 do	21⅛
15 do	106⅞	400 do	21¼
300 do	106¾	100 do	21
100 St. Paul	39¾	200 do	20⅞
200 do	39⅞	100 do c.	20¾
800 do	39¾	400 do	20¾
300 do	39½	1600 do	20⅝
100 do	39⅝	1500 do	20½
100 St. Paul Pf.	72½	100 Han. & St. Jo.	21⅜
200 do	72⅝	500 do	21½
100 do	72⅝	200 do	21¼
100 Reno 2d Pref.	104¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	29⅛
300 Erie Railway	16⅛	25 St. L. & K. C. Pf.	25
400 do	16⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s C., '81.	121½	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b. c.	120½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅞	100,000 U. S. 10-40 R. b3.	118¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	121⅝	5,000 U. S. 5s C. '81.	117¾
10,000 do b. c.	121⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Ga. St. 7s, n.	103¾	708 Mich. Central b. c.	62
300 Mo. St. 6s, '78.	100½	100 do	61⅞
18,000 Dist. C. 3-65s.	67¾	100 do	62
20,000 Un. Pac. 1st	102⅞	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	68⅛
1,000 do	103	100 do	68
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	104⅝	200 do	67⅞
25,000 M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	82	100 do	67¾
		100 do	67⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	99	100 do	67½
		100 do	67⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. Con.	101¼	100 do	67¼
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. Bds.	88⅜	1500 do	67
		100 do	66⅞
1,000 N. J. C. 1st. Con.	108¾	500 do	66¾
8,000 Gt. W. 2d. b. c.	55	500 do	66⅝
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st b. c.	99	1000 do c.	66¾
		500 do c.	66⅝
100 Ninth Nat. Bank	80	1100 do	66¾
100 Erie R. b. c. s3.	16⅜	800 do s3.	66⅞
400 do c.	16¼	600 do	67
600 W. U. Tel. b. c.	77½	200 do	67⅛
1100 do	77¼	100 do	67¼
400 do	77⅛	1100 do	67⅛
600 do	77	500 C. & N. W. b. c.	41⅛
100 do	76⅞	200 do	41½
300 do	76¾	400 do	41¼
500 do	76⅞	600 do	41⅛
300 C. M. & St. P. b. c.	39⅛	500 do	41
400 do	39¼	400 do	41¼
100 do	39⅛	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	59⅝
900 do	39	100 do	59
100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	72	300 do s3	58¾
2100 Pacific Mail b. c.	38⅞	12 P. Ft. W. & C. G. b. c.	100⅜
1600 do b3.	39	40 Del. Lack. & W. s3.	118⅞
300 do c.	38⅞	500 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	20⅝
300 do	38¾	200 do	20⅜
300 do	38¾	100 do s3.	20¼
600 do	38⅝	100 do c.	20⅜
500 do s3.	38½	100 do	20½
500 do	38½	400 At. & P. Tel. Pf. b. c.	4¾
100 do	38¾	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	4⅝
300 do	38⅞	100 Pac. R. of M. b. c.	12½
100 C., C., C. & I. b. c.	60⅞	100 do	12¼
200 Harlem	133¼		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	118⅛	400 Lake Shore	67⅝
4,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	120⅜	150 do	67¼
3,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	120⅜	700 do	67
6,000 M. & St. P. 2d.	93	1050 do	66⅞
2,000 Peninsular 1st.	102	800 do	67
2,000 H. & S. J. 8s. Con.	83	200 do	67⅛
6,000 North-w't 1st.	107½	700 do	66⅞
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.	88¼	500 do	67
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st	103⅛	100 Lake Shore	67⅛
1,000 C. P. Gold bs.	104⅝	300 do c.	67¼
14 Bk. of Commerce	118	500 do	67¼
300 West. Union s3.	77	2000 do	66⅞
100 do s3.	76⅞	1500 do	67
500 do	77	700 do	67⅛
1400 do	77⅛	100 do u. r.	67¼
600 do b3.	77¼	152 Pittsburg	91
300 do	77⅛	800 St. Paul	39¼
600 do s3.	77	300 do	39⅛
600 do	76⅞	600 do	39¼
400 do	76¾	300 do	39½
1300 do b3.	76⅞	200 St. Paul Pref.	72¼
200 Quicksilver Pf.	24⅜	100 do	72
100 Adams Express	102½	100 do	71⅞
10 Am. Express	59½	100 do	72
500 Pacific Mail	38⅞	130 Morris & Essex	102½
1400 do	38¾	700 Ohio & Miss.	20⅝
500 do s3.	38⅝	900 do	20½
400 do	38½	500 do	20⅜
900 do	38⅜	200 do	20¼
1400 do	38½	200 do	20⅜
200 do u. r.	38½	300 do	20½
100 Union Pacific	73¾	100 do	20⅝
400 do	72	800 do s3.	20¼
300 Erie Railway	16⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. b3.	21¼
200 Harlem s3.	133	100 do b3.	21⅜
25 Mich. Cen.	61⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	29⅜
100 do	62⅛	100 do	29½
100 do s3.	62	30 Dub. & S. City	72
200 do	61¾	100 C., C. & I. C.	4½
200 do	62	100 do	4¾
900 North-western	41⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. b10.	5
200 do s3.	41¼	300 do	4⅞
100 do b3.	41⅜	300 do b3.	5
600 do b3.	41½	50 S. L. & I. M.	19½
400 do	41⅝	800 do	20
500 do	41½	100 do b30.	20
600 North-west. Pf.	59	100 S. L. & K. C. Pf.	25
100 do	59⅛	10 N. Y., N. H. & H.	150½

MONDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The week opened with great buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, and prices made a still further advance, ranging from ½ to 3¼ ₩ cent., the transactions being unusually large, and the dealings being attended with much excitement. The improvement was not confined to a few specialties, but extended to the entire list, many stocks which have hitherto been comparatively neglected attracting the attention of speculators, and under a sharp demand effecting an advance. From the aspect of affairs on Wall street to-day, as well as during the past week or two, there is every reason to suppose that the general public are beginning to believe that more prosperous times are in store for us, and investors seem to feel that there is no longer occasion for the caution, amounting to timidity, which during the past few years was probably the part of prudence. The brokers report that the number of outside orders has materially increased, and that stocks are being gradually taken up and paid for. The transactions reached the large total of 239,000 shares, of which 57,000 were in Lake Shore, 45,000 in Pacific Mail, 41,000 in Western Union, 29,000 in Ohio and Mississippi, 20,000 in Chicago and North-western, and about 11,000 in both Milwaukee and St. Paul and Erie. The market was strong until nearly 1 o'clock, up to which hour prices had advanced from ½ to 3¼ ₩ cent. A reaction of ⅛ to 2½ ₩ cent. followed, but the decline was partially recovered in the late dealings. Union Pacific led the early improvement, reaching 74½, but subsequently receded to 72. Lake Shore advanced to 68½, Chicago and North-western Common to 42, Preferred to 59⅝, Pacific Mail to 39⅞, Milwaukee and St. Paul Common to 39⅞, Preferred to 72¾, Michigan Central to 63¼, New-York Central to 108¾, Rock Island to 107⅜, Western Union to 77½, Erie to 16¾, Hannibal and St. Joseph Common to 21½, Preferred to 29½, and Ohio and Mississippi to 21½. The closing sales were at a reaction of ⅛ to 1½ ₩ cent.

During the closing days of last week it was mysteriously bruited about in Wall street that something dreadful was about to happen which would have the effect of depressing values and upsetting things generally. The engine of destruction which was to effect these deplorable results would, it was hinted, make its appearance to-day in the shape of a bill to be introduced into the Senate. The mountain trembled this morning, and the mouse, or rather two of them, came forth. We refer, of course, to the bills in relation to the Central and Union Pacific Railroads introduced by the Senator from Louisiana. That these instruments bear a strong stock-jobbing flavor must be apparent to everybody, and the honorable Senator from Louisiana may be shocked, but ought not to be surprised, to learn that their introduction is here regarded as affording evidence that the bear clique in stocks despairing of success in this quarter have transferred the theatre of their operations to Washington. Some people affect to see in this particular pie the adroit finger of Mr. Tom Scott, while not a few do not hesitate to utter the ugly word "strike" in connection with the whole transaction. The feeling of disquiet which the intelligence of the introduction of the bills created in financial circles was only momentary, as a little reflection sufficed to remind people that the questions which the bills seek to revive are settled. The railroads have a contract with the Government, and the court of last resort has interpreted it, and any law in violation of that contract would be *ex post facto* and void.

The money market was easy to-day, and borrowers on call were supplied at 5@6 ₩ cent. on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, until shortly before the close, when some transactions were reported at 7 ₩ cent. The Government bond dealers were supplied at 4@5 ₩ cent., and had some round amounts offered them by the banks, who have shown greater disposition to lend since the currency movement in their favor assumed important dimensions. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 6@8 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

In the London market consols were steady at 93⅞@94 for money, and 94 for the account, and United States bonds firm at a slight advance. Old 1865s closed at 105⅛@105¼, 1867s at 108@108¼, 10-40s at 106⅜@106⅝, and new 5s at 104½. The Bank of England gained £5,000 sterling on balance. Three months discounts in the open market are quoted at 3⅞ ₩ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet, 60 days bills being relatively firmer than short sight. At the close the rates for business were $4 84 and $4 88, but business was previously done at a slight advance on these figures. Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113⅛, and finally sold at 113, the dealings having been small and the market devoid of interesting feature. The carrying rates ranged from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. At San Francisco $110,000 coin was shipped for the East to-day.

There was a large business in Government bonds, and the market exhibited considerable strength throughout the day. Prices made a general advance of ¼@¾ ₩ cent., and some issues sold at higher figures than have been attained for some time past. The dealings in railroad mortgages, though well distributed, were smaller than usual of late. The market was firm, however, and in some cases a further advance took place. State Bonds were firm for Tennessees, old advancing to 45¼. District Columbia 3.65s declined from 68⅜ to 67¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1876.

Gold receipts	$432,995 15
Gold payments	283,468 99
Gold balance	44,796,077 04
Currency receipts	2,131,778 56
Currency payments	2,013,511 09
Currency balance	36,285,881 07
Customs	331,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 17.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120	120⅜
Bills on London	$4 84¼@$4 84½	$4 84@$4 84¼
New-York Central	108¼	108½
Rock Island	106¾	106⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅝
St. Paul	39¼	39½
St. Paul Preferred	72⅜	72¼
Lake Shore	66⅝	67¼
North-western	40⅞	41½
North-western Preferred	58¾	59⅛
Western Union	76	76⅞
Union Pacific	71	72
Wabash	4¾	5
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118½	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	104	104⅝
Panama	130	130
Erie	16	16⅜
Ohio	20½	20¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	4¼
Harlem	133½	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	108¾	108¼	970
Harlem	133½	133	400
Erie	16¾	16⅛	11,600
Lake Shore	68½	66⅜	56,670
Wabash	5	4¾	2,300
North-western	42	40½	15,500
North-western Preferred	59⅝	58¾	4,110
Rock Island	107⅜	106¾	4,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39⅞	39½	8,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	72¾	71⅞	2,000
Pittsburg	90⅝	90⅝	152
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅞	118⅜	200
Michigan Central	63¼	61¾	4,800
Morris & Essex	102½	102½	100
Union Pacific	74½	71¼	2,325
C., C., C. & I.	61	60⅞	1,050
C., C. & Indiana Central	4⅞	4¼	1,100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21½	20⅞	1,900
Han. & St. Jo. Preferred	29⅛	29	600
Ohio & Mississippi	21½	20¼	29,470
Missouri Pacific	12¾	12¼	1,300
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	4¾	4½	200
Western Union	77½	76	41,100
Pacific Mail	39⅞	38⅜	45,450
Iron Mountain	20	20	1,050
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.	25	25	100
Adams Express	103	102½	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	59¼	59	110
Quicksilver Preferred	24⅜	24⅜	200
Total sales			238,557

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120½	120¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114⅜	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114⅜	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116¾	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regist'd	118¼	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	118¼	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅜	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅜	120½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120⅜	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121⅜	122¼
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¼	116½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅝	117¾

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $171,000 for interest and $92,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$35,955,000
Gold balances	1,406,953
Currency balances	1,712,568

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$93,382,609
Currency balances	3,945,263
Gold exchanges	8,563,352
Gold balances	1,043,851

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	39	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	118
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	11	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & J.	17
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	53
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	53
Ar. 7s, M., O. & R. Riv.	11	N. C. c. o., N. C. R., J. & J.	37
Ar. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N. C. 6s, c. o. N. C. R. A. & O.	37
Connecticut 6	105	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	9
Georgia 6s	99½	N. C. 6s, new bs., J. & J.	8
Ga. 7s, new bonds	102	N. C. 6s, new bs., A. & O.	7
Ga. 7s, indorsed	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 1.	3
Indiana 5s	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 2.	2¾
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 3.	2¾
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '81	105½
Illinois War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Kentucky 6s	100½	Rhode Island 6s	105
Louisiana 6s	41	South Car. 6s	35
La. 6s, new bonds	41	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	34½
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt	41	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary	41	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	34½
La. 6s, Levee bonds	41	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J.	34
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, A. & O.	34
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100⅜	S. C. 7s of '88	35½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100	S. C. 6s, Non-F. bds.	4¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	100	Tennessee 6s, old	45
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	101	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	42½
Fund. B'ds., due '94-5	103	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., N. S.	42¾
L. Bs., due '81 to '91, in	102¾	Texas 10s of '76	102
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	103	Virginia 6s, old	37
H. & St. Jo., due 1876	100	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	38
H. & St. Jo., due 1886	102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	38
H. & St. Jo., due 1887	102⅛	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	75
N. Y. R. B. Loan	104	Va. 6s, ex ma. coup.	67½
N. Y. C. B. Loan	104	Va. 6s, Con., 2d S.	45½
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	115½	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	8⅞
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	115½	Dis. Col. 3.65s, 1924.	67¾

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Manhattan	150
American Exchange	114	Mechanics'	138
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	118½
Central National	99	Metropolitan	125
City	360	Nassau	103
Commerce	117½	New-York	128
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fourth National	91⅞	North America	98
Fulton	150	Phenix	95
Gallatin National	128	Republic	90
Germania	109	St. Nicholas	101
Hanover	87	State of New-York	105
Imp'rs' & Traders'	190		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 17.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102⅞	103
City 6s, new	106⅜	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136¼	136⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	54½	54⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅝	52¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	37⅞	38
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103½	103⅝

The comparative estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, transfers included, for the first week in January, were:

Main line, 1876	$69,233 80	
Main line, 1875	60,391 29—	$8,842 51
Springfield division, 1876		6,788 75
Increase first week in 1876		$15,631 26

MAIN LINE.

	1875.	1876.
Passengers	$18,269 85	$17,060 40
Freight	39,078 00	49,023 40
Express	1,020 44	1,125 00
Mails	2,025 00	2,025 00
Total	$60,391 29	$69,233 80

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION.

Passengers	$2,930 85	
Freight	3,349 00	
Express	150 00	
Mails	358 90—	6,788 75
Total earnings first week 1876		$76,022 55

The increase comes from the increased business bound eastward. A further increase will result from the increased rates of 100 to 150 ₩ cent. on through west-bound business, which did not go into effect until the 10th inst. Careful estimates of the line, based upon present rates, as compared with those in force during the greater part of last year, give a probable increase in gross earnings during the present year of nearly a million dollars.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.* The assets of the company amount to $834,044 75.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company has declared a dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, payable on and after Feb. 1. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall street.

The Mercantile Trust Company will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan 17—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3⅞ ₩ cent., which is 1⅛ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ ₩ cent. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¼; 1867s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; new 5s, 104½. Erie Railway shares, 14⅜; do. preferred, 29.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money and 94 for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16 for money and 93 15-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

5 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 104⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 67½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 7,300 bales, of which 5,200 bales were American. Cotton, to arrive, quiet and unchanged; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, firmer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 11-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 29s.@29s. 6d. ₩ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 31s. 9d.@32s. for old do.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., shipped April and May, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d. Clover-seed, 55s.@65s. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 17—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 50s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. ₩ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—Petroleum, 32¼f. for fine Pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 15.—The Coffee market is animated, but prices are lower; good Firsts, 6$000@6$150 ₩ 10 kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 26⅜.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1876.

COFFEE—Rio has been held with firmness on restricted offerings, but has been quiet. Sales, 900 bags, by the Amazon, at Baltimore, at 19c., gold....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 6,164 bags; sales, 19,221 bags; stock in first hands this evening here, 179,879 bags, and at all the ports, 281,163 bags, including 56,357 bags at Baltimore, 17,841 bags at Hampton Roads, 1,500 bags at Charleston, 1,500 bags at Savannah, 12,186 bags at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags at Galveston, and 8,400 bags at Mobile....The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Dec. 13 was 191,319 bags, and the purchases for the United States to Jan. 15 were 84,000 bags....Other kinds dull at about former rates....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@19c.; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; and San Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at generally lower prices....Ordinary quoted at 9⅛c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling, 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 655 bales, (of which 185 bales were on Saturday evening,) including — bales to shippers and 655 bales to spinners....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, but at irregular prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,900 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 19,000 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; February, 13c.; March, 13¼c.; April, 13½c.; May, 13 23-32c.; June, 13 29-32c.; July, 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; August, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. on all options except January, which is 1-16c. higher, closing quiet and steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,631 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 31,986 bales, against 36,707 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 51,158 bales, against 58,489 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,693,579 bales, against 2,327,598 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 10,595 bales; to the Continent 3,697 bales; stock in New-York, 145,146 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 830,253 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12¼	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for choice to fancy Patent Minnesota Extras, desirable lines of shipping Extras, (which have been offered sparingly,) City Mills Extras, (suited to the West Indies,) and the better qualities of Superfine and No. 2, as also unsound extras, at about steady rates. Market otherwise very dull and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,350 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 85 chiefly at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 75@$4 for the better qualities, and $3 25@$3 35 for very poor; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50, with some fancy brands quoted at higher rates; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $5 90@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7 30, and Patent at $6 90@$9 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red, and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₩ bbl. Included in the sales have been 9,100 bbls. shipping stock, (in good part Western shipping Extras, and City Mill do., mainly the latter,) on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been very moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 975 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in fair request at unchanged prices....We quote at from $4 10@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., mostly at $5 15@$5 35 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been quite sparingly dealt in since our last, yet quoted essentially unaltered as to values....We quote at from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$4 40 for White do.; $3@$3 40 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $3 75 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal (in bags) has been in very limited demand at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice, with most of the dealings reported in very low qualities at $1 15@$1 20 ₩ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour very quiet, and quoted within the range of $1 90@$2 30 for State and Pennsylvania, ₩ 100 lb....Oatmeal selling very slowly within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 25@$7 50 for Canada, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very moderately inquired for, though, in most instances, buyers have had the advantage as to values, under rather more urgent offerings of other than strictly prime to choice No. 1, (the latter scarce, and held much above the views of purchasers.) Winter Wheat has been attracting rather more attention, mostly on export account, at about steady rates, with the main call for Red and Amber Western, especially for prime Red. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 77,000 bushels at $1 25 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 13 for No. 3 do., afloat; 98c.@$1 for rejected Spring; $1 11 for No. 4 Spring, New-York inspection, (1,500 bushels;) $1 45@$1 46 for choice Amber Western; about $1 30 for prime Red Western; $1 40@$1 45 for about fair to good White Western, (small lots;) and within the range of $1 36@$1 38 for Red Canada, in bond....Corn has been moderately active, with old Mixed Western quoted essentially unchanged in price; while new Corn has been quoted cheaper, under more liberal offerings; fully 1c.@1½c. a bushel lower in the instance of new Mixed Western, (graded)....Sales have been reported since our last of 82,500 bushels at 64c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 58c.@58½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 64½c.@65c. for new Yellow Western; 72½c. for choice old Mixed Western, afloat; 70c. for old do., New-York inspection; 68½c. for old Low Mixed do.; 64c.@65½c. for new Yellow Southern, mainly at 65½c. for prime; 65c., in part, for new White Southern; 52c.@56c. for unsound and unmerchantable, mostly at 55c. for unmerchantable....Rye has been dull but quoted firm. Prime State quoted at 95c.@97c., from dock and delivered; prime Canada, in bond, nominally at 90c., and good to prime Western at 88c.@90c. ₩ bushel....Barley has been in very moderate request, and depressed and irregular in price, with sales reported since our last of 10,000 bushels Canada West, (called No. 2 Bay,) at $1 18; and 4,500 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State, New-York inspection, at 90c....Barley-malt very dull and quite heavy within the nominal range of $1 20@$1 45 for about fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do. do. Sales reported of 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at 90c., cash, ₩ bushel....Canada Peas have been inactive, since our last, with strictly prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02@$1 03 ₩ bushel. Last sale was made at $1 02¼ ₩ bushel....Buckwheat very quiet, with State quoted nominal at 60c. ₩ bushel....Oats have been quoted about steady, with a somewhat better inquiry noted for prime lots....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 39,000 bushels at 48c.@49c., chiefly at 49c., for No. 2 Milwaukee; 45c.@47c. for Mixed Western, odd lots; 47c. for No. 2 New-York; 45½c.@46c. for No. 3 New-York; 48c.@50c. for White Western; 48c. for Mixed State, from cars, and (nominally) 49c.@52c. for White State....Feed has been in rather slack demand within the range of $17 50@$22 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$20 ₩ ton....Bale Hay has been in moderately active request, chiefly for shipment, at firm prices. We quote shipping qualities within range from 75c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been held in limited supply and good demand within the range of 80c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@85c. ₩ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 5,756,735 bushels Wheat, 568,482 bushels Corn, 100,741 bushels Rye, 316,933 bushels Barley, 317,711 bushels Malt, 1,032,724 bushels Oats, and 4,058 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,097,384 bushels, as against 8,284,211 bushels last Monday, and 5,911,142 bushels Jan. 18, 1875.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1876. Jan. 17. Bushels.	1876. Jan. 10. Bushels.	1875. Jan. 18. Bushels.
Wheat	5,756,735	5,802,293	3,586,771
Corn	568,482	663,933	1,042,146
Oats	1,032,724	1,080,100	891,558
Barley	316,933	325,191	197,356
Rye	100,741	100,741	50,899
Peas	4,058	4,266	956
Malt	317,711	307,438	141,442
Grand total	8,097,384	8,284,181	5,911,142

HIDES—Have been moderately active at unchanged prices; sales since our last, 13,000 Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 500 Central American, 4,300 California, (part to arrive,) 1,500 Dry Texas, (to arrive,) and 175 Wet-salted Texas on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively quiet, since our last. Mess has not been in much request for prompt or forward delivery. Other kinds dull. Values without material change. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 380 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75@$20 85 for uninspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₩ bbl., without transactions....And for forward delivery of Western Mess, January, February, or March option, quoted at $20 90@$21 ₩ bbl.; and April at $21 25 asked. Contracts were exchanged for 500 bbls. on the basis of $21 for February, and $21 25 for April....Dressed Hogs have been in better supply and less urgent request, at easier prices, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9½c., for heavy to light, and Pigs at 9⅝c. ₩ lb....Western Hogs at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair request at essentially unchanged prices....Sales have been reported of 50,000 lb. Rib Bellies at 11½c.@12c.; 90 bxs. Bellies at 10½c.@11½c. for 20 and 13 lb. averages; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Also 210 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, part at 11½c. ₩ lb....We quote fresh Hams, in bulk, 11½c.@11¾c.; fresh Shoulders at 8c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10¼c.@12½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅜c. for prompt deliveries....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 lb. average, quoted at 12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7¼c....And at Chicago, 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders sold at 7¼c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been held quite firmly, but has been without much animation. City Long Clear at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Western Long Clear at 11c. Sales have been reported of 100 bxs. Short Clear at 11⅝c. And at Chicago, 100 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅝c.; and 100 bxs. Short Rib on private terms....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11⅜c., and for January and February delivery quoted 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11⅝c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c.; Short Clear at 10⅝c., and Cumberlands at 10⅛c....Western Steam Lard has been more active, but a shade cheaper, under more urgent offerings. Demand for early delivery mostly from refiners....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 665 tcs. prime at 12⅞c....And for early delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 550 tcs. January options, at 12⅞c.; 1,750 tcs. February options, at 12 15-16c.@13c., closing at 12 15-16c.; 3,250 tcs. March, at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c., closing at 13⅛c. asked, and 1,500 tcs. April, at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., closing at 13¼c. ₩ lb....City Lard has been quiet, but about steady, with sales reported of 190 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb....Refined Lard has been in limited request, with sales reported of only small lots for the Continent at 13½c., and for the West Indies at 12½c....At the West, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam have been purchased at 12¼c. ₩ lb. for export....Beef has been in moderate demand and generally quoted firm in price....We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus; Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32....Beef Hams have been offered sparingly and have been in good request, quoted at the close firm at $23@$25 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern....A fair demand prevails for the better qualities of Butter, mainly on local trade account, at firm rates. Most other kinds have been in comparatively very moderate request and somewhat irregular in price, on free offerings. We quote at from 20c.@31c. for ordinary to prime State; 32c.@36c. for choice to very fancy do.; 15c.@27c. for very poor to choice Western; 27c.@33c. for choice to very fancy do.; 20c.@25c. for about fair to choice Rolls....Cheese has been in moderate demand at essentially unaltered figures. We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13¼c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Eggs have been in fair request, and have been quoted at from 27c.@31c. for fair to very choice fresh stock, and 23c.@26c. for limed....Tallow has been in quite moderate demand, with sales of 50,000 lb. good to strictly choice at 9⅛c.@9½c., the latter rate for small lots; prime City quoted at 9⅜c. ₩ lb....Stearine dull for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13½c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₩ lb. Sales, 50 tcs. Western, off grade, at 12¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand and quoted steady, with sales reported of 800 half chests Green, 900 half chests Oolong, 1,400 half chests Congou, and 2,500 half chests Japan, on private terms....Gunpowder, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 28c.@95c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 28c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, on a restricted business, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at $1 11, and 150 bbls. at $1 10½ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported in the way of berth freights in the local market at about steady rates, with the main call for room for Grain and Provisions. Through freight rates weaker, leading to more activity, mainly in Lard, Bacon, and Grain, particularly in Lard and Bacon. Cotton movements generally very slow, especially in the way of shipments direct from this port. The chartering movement has also been very tame. Tonnage for Grain wanted to a moderate extent at full previous figures. Vessels for Petroleum attracted little attention; the advanced prices claimed for Oil operating against free export dealings. Tonnage for the Cuban Sugar trade, as also for Lumber and Coal, in moderate request at about late quotations....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton, at ¼d.@9-32d.; 2,000 do., (of through freight,) at ⅜d.@13-32d. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 1,500 bags Oat-meal on private terms; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ₩ 60 lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat, (of through freight,) at 9½d. ₩ bushel; 50 tcs. Beef 200 pkgs. Tallow, and 600 bags Clover-seed on private terms; 50 tons Leather at 50s., (showing a further decline;) 1,800 boxes Bacon, mainly at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. And by steam from Chicago, (of through freight,) 3,500 pkgs. Provisions, (nearly all Lard and Bacon,) at 75c. via Portland, 80c. via Boston, and 85c. via Philadelphia, ₩ 100 lb....Also a British ship, 1,285 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on private terms....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₩ bushel, and 150 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 200 bbls. Pork at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 600 tcs. Beef at 8s.@9s. ₩ tierce; 500 bales Hops at ½d. ₩ lb., and 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour, rumored, at 3s. ₩ bbl., but without confirmation, and, by steam, 450 pkgs. Provisions, part reported at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton; also a British brig, 182 tons, hence, with Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₩ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lb....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 374 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d., or if direct, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; a British bark, 661 tons, with about 4,100 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s.; a bark, with about 3,000 quarters do. from do., at 7s. 3d.; and, rumored, a bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter, but rumor without confirmation....For Antwerp, by steam, 300 tons Provisions, chiefly Lard, on the basis of 45s. ₩ ton....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters Grain on private terms—quoted at about 15¾c. ₩ bushel....For Goree and back to Boston, a schooner, about 2,300 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, at $3,000, currency, and if to Marseilles and back, $3,000, gold....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 467 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms....For St. Domingo, a schooner, with lumber, from Nova Scotia, reported at $9....For Cienfuegos and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 256 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Havti, an American schooner, about 1,400 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $800, gold....For Hayti and back to Boston, two schooners, 150 and 130 tons, reported at $1,500 and $1,400, respectively....For Cape Hayti an American schooner, with Lumber, from Boston, reported at $12....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Box Shooks, from Portland, reported at 10c.@13c....For Bath, (Me.,) a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary, at $7 50....For Boston, a brig, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 9½c. ₩ bushel; and a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 90 ₩ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $9, with option of a Sound port, at $9 50; and several schooners, with Ice, from Parker's Head, reported at 90c. ₩ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1876.

Trade opened active on this forenoon, with a heavier run of horned Cattle fresh to hand than we have seen for several days past; the markets closed slow at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. on the opening rates. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9¼c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 9c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. From 54 lb. to 56 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows and smooth quality Veals held on sale. Grass Calves slow of sale at $14 ₩ head. Sheep fair of sale at 6¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; Lambs, 7¾c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at $7 75@$7 80 ₩ cwt.; City Dressed and Western Dressed opened slow at our last quotations.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 4 Illinois Oxen at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 81 generally good Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 65 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 22 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt., scant; 3 Illinois Bulls at 4c. ₩ lb., weight 1,700 lb. gross ₩ head. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 52 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; sold on commission 16 State Oxen at 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights 10 to 11 cwt. A. N. Monroe sold for self 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 100 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 100 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. strong. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 80 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for Goff Bros. 34 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gellis sold for self 94 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 8¼ to 9 cwt. W. Thompson sold for Hasberg & Co. 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., net, with $1 off ₩ head; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 19 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 10 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 91 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weights 7 to 8 cwt.; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale, 7 car-loads of Illinois Cattle. R. Knowlton sold on commission 8 dry Cows, live weight 8,810 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 2 State Steers, weight 2,950 lb., to dress 54 lb. net, at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 2 State Bulls, weight 2,080 lb. gross, at 4c. ₩ lb.; 4 State Oxen, gross weight 6,320 lb., at 9½c. ₩ lb., to dress 54 lb. net; 16 State Oxen, weight 24,270 lb. gross, at 10½c. ₩ lb., to dress 55 lb. net; 10 State Oxen, weight 17,470 lb., at 11c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 lb. net; 3 State Oxen, weight 5,430 lb., at 11½c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 lb. net. Hume & Elliott sold 201 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,470 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 180 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,640 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 204 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,590 lb., at $6 70 ₩ cwt.; 260 State Sheep, weight 24,590 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 60 Canada Sheep, weight 5,790 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 119 Canada Sheep, weight 14,480 lb., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 103 Canada Sheep, weight 11,240 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 23 Canada Lambs, weight 1,880 lb., at 7⅞c. ₩ lb.; also sold for week ending Jan. 15, 1876, 7,167 Sheep and Lambs, average ₩ head $5 60; 350 Calves, average ₩ head $14 15.

At Fortieth Street Yards.—Hume & Elliott sold 34 Grass Calves at $14 ₩ head; 47 State Sheep, weight 3,790 lb., at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 145 State Sheep, weight 11,670 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb. T. Kirby sold 97 State Sheep, weight 7,930 lb., at $6 20 ₩ cwt.; 183 State Sheep, weight 16,680 lb., at $6 70 ₩ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—T. H. Reid sold 662 Hogs, weight 123,390 lb., at $7 75 ₩ cwt.; 110 Ohio Hogs, weight 25,740 lb., at $7 80 ₩ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for selves 162 mixed Illinois and Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 10¾c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 9 cwt.; for Bourne & Co., 47 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for W. D. Whuff 16 choice Ohio Steers at 13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for Foster & Co., 30 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; for J. Hull 16 Ohio Oxen and Steers at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights 5 to 9 cwt.; for O. B. Curtis 17 State Cattle at 10c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 10 cwt.; for J. Miller 57 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for P. Hoppy 80 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold on commission 17 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 18 good Pennsylvania Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 6 car-loads of Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 good Missouri Steers, from 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 40 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for J. Briggs, 32 good Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Saddler Havens & Co. 17 dry Cows at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for self 171 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Laurens & Co. 34 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Kahn & Furst 58 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for H. Kahn 64 Oxen and Steers at 10½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for L. Brown 34 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 68 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant; 18 common Illinois Steers, with a fair top, at 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 67 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 17 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 7½ cwt., strong. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 46 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt., with 50c. off ₩ head; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., with $10 off the lot, weight 7¼ cwt.; 7 Illinois Bulls, weight 1,400 lb. ₩ head, at 5c. ₩ lb. M. Lauterbach sold 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for M. Klopfer, 72 common Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,090 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 383 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,430 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,550 lb., at 6⅝c. ₩ lb.; 184 Kentucky Sheep, weight 13,770 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 101 State Sheep, weight 8,650 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 199 State Sheep, weight 17,550 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 167 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,320 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 174 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,870 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 177 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,310 lb., at 7⅜c. ₩ lb.; 145 Kentucky Sheep, weight, 15,000 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 17, 1876: 3,226 head of horned Cattle, 58 Cows, 438 Veals and Calves, 7,684 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 15, 1876: 7,068 Sheep and Lambs, 26 Cows, 253 Veals and Calves, 6 Yearlings. Fresh arrivals yesterday and to-day: 915 Sheep, 17 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 15, 1876: 14,430 Hogs, 1,020 Sheep. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day: 3,314 Hogs, 573 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Jan. 15, 1876: 4,281 head of horned Cattle, 82 Cows, 15,532 Sheep and Lambs, 15,238 Hogs. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day: 2,602 head of horned Cattle, 2,625 Sheep, 4,780 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; dull, but steady, closing weak; sales of smooth natives, $4 50@$5 50; good half-fattened do., $4 25@$4 75; stockers, $3@$4; shipments, 1,630 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; active and higher, especially for good packers, which sold at $7@$7 30, chiefly at $7 10@$7 15; light Bacon grades at $7 15@$7 30, and Boston and New-England grades at $7 25@$7 30; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900 head; active and firm; common to choice, $4@$6.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Cattle were dull this week but prices were rather firmer; 3,500 head arrived and sold at 7¼c.@7¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6@$7 for fair to good do., and 4c.@5½c. ₩ lb. gross for common, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand at about former rates; 8,000 head sold at 4¼c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. gross, as to condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Hogs—Receipts moderate and prices unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Flour dull. Wheat active, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01, spot; $1 00¼, February; $1, March; No. 3 do., 81½c.@81¾c.; Rejected, 66½c.@66¾c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and easier; No. 2 Mixed, 43½c., spot; 42⅝c. bid, February; 46⅝c., May. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30⅝c., spot; 30⅝c., February. Barley dull; lower to sell; 81c.@82c., spot; 81c., January; 78c., February. Rye steady and firm at 67c. Dressed Hogs inactive and lower at $7 90@$8.05. Pork unsettled and lower at $19 25, spot; $19 32½@$19 35, February; $19 62½@$19 65, March. Lard—Fair demand, but at lower rates, at $12 25, spot; $12 32½@$12 35, February; $12 47½@$12 50, March. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10½c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅞c. Whisky—Buyers and sellers apart; no transactions; quoted at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 675 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 750 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firmer at $1 00⅝@$1 00¾, February; $1 01⅜, March. Corn steadier at 43⅛c., January. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 30@$1 32. Corn dull and lower at 43c.@45c. Oats dull at 35c.@42c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 78c.@80c. Pork quiet but steady at $20@$20 25. Lard irregular and fairly active; Steam, $12 25@$12 31¼, latter for delivered, closing at inside price; Kettle steady at $13@$13 25. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Green Meats inactive; weather unfavorable; shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Sides, $9 90. Hams—Heavy averages, 10½c.@10⅝c.; light do., 10⅞c.@11⅛c. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at $1 07. Butter steady and unchanged; demand only for choice. Hogs dull; fair to good light, $6 90@$7 10; fair to good Packing, $7 15@$7 30; receipts, 5,560 head; shipments, 865 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 1,461,000 bushels; Corn, 43,124 bushels; Oats, 111,497 bushels; Barley, 134,834 bushels; Rye, 26,643 bushels; Peas, 990 bushels; Malt, 29,798 bushels; total, 1,806,886. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 25,500 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 40,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms; 1,200 bushels Hard Minnesota at $1 40; 4,500 bushels Green Bay at $1 29. Corn dull; sales of 10 cars new on private terms. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $20 50. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines, nominally $1 11.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 15; extra do., $1 41 for new and $1 50 for old; Amber Michigan, $1 27; February, $1 29; March, $1 30½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 07½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27½; No. 3 do., $1 10; rejected Red, 92c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 36¼c.; 35c. offered; Michigan held at 36c., 35½c. offered. Prime Clover-seed, $7 25. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 20. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Cotton—Demand good. Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 18,460 bales; gross, 17,283 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,998 bales; to the Continent, 1,483 bales; coastwise, 592 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 313,516 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 45c.@47c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 38c.@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE to let, No. 153 East 33th st. Apply on premises.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOS. 184 TO 192 CHURCH ST., CORNER OF WHITE ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of STADLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement therefrom of Mr. MAX STADLER. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liquidation.
MAX STADLER,
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD R. SIMON.

The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & CO., will continue the clothing and woolen business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand, corner of Church and White sts.
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876. EDWARD R. SIMON.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED under the firm name of RINEHART & McINTYRE, at No. 124 8th av., New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts settled, by James McIntyre, at the old place of business.
EGBERT RINEHART.
JAMES McINTYRE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.

The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.

As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.

Terms, for board and treatment, $25 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.
Messrs. DYER & MOORE, Proprietors.
MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

JAS. COWAN, SEEDSMAN, NO. 1,216 BROADWAY, COR. 30TH ST., NEW-YORK.

GREEN-WOOD.—WANTED, A VAULT OR TOMB, finished or unfinished. Address A. D., Box No. 111 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SELMES, IF LIVING, IS ABOUT thirty-one years of age and is entitled to a share of his late uncle Robert's estate; he is a son of John Selmes, deceased, and any information respecting him will oblige; it is understood that the son resided in America or Australia. Information to be sent to J. M. RICHARDSON, Great Hadham, Herts, England, solicitor for George Selmes, of Harlow, Essex, the administrator of Robert Selmes, deceased.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED Life Insurance Company desires active business men as general agents in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut: honesty and energy preferred to experience. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES PATTES DE MOUCHE, &c., (French Drama).—M. Dalbert.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP.—(Christmas Pantomime.)

PARK THEATRE.—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.—MY TURN NEXT.—Mr. John Dillon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson.—"Paris and the First Empire."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—READINGS AND MUSIC by Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl.

ASSOCIATION HALL, BROOKLYN.—READINGS AND PIANO MUSIC by Messrs. W. M. Jellifo and J. N. Pattison.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the elections of last Fall practically settled the question of the resumption of specie payments. No Democrat of any standing in Congress ventures to introduce a bill for the avowed purpose of inflating the currency or of indefinitely postponing the time of resumption. All the partisan opposition to the act of last January is veiled under the pretext of "better providing for," of "facilitating," or of more effectually "securing" the redemption of the legal tender and national bank circulation. This is the kind of homage which the political trimmer pays to a popular conviction which he is equally afraid to accept or to defy. Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution of yesterday declaring "arbitrary measures to resume specie payments" to be "unwise and impracticable," is another specimen of the same kind of double-faced demagogism. Like Mr. MORRISON, Mr. WOOD, and Mr. PAYNE, it is the chief aim of Mr. HOLMAN to get rid of the solemnly pledged promise to resume. It was rather a wholesome indication of the sentiment of the House on the currency question that a majority, on an unusually full vote refused, to grant a suspension of the rules for the consideration of this resolution. It would be absurd to expect from the Democratic majority in the House the passage of any legislation calculated to strengthen and develop the provisions of the Resumption act. But it is some comfort to notice that they seem disposed to throw very little energy into the useless attempt to procure the repeal of that enactment.

There was another vote on the Amnesty question in the House yesterday. It took place on a motion by Mr. WHITE, a Republican member from Kentucky, to introduce the provisions of his Amnesty bill under a suspension of the rules. The bill was framed so that a separate vote would have been called for on the proposition to exclude JEFFERSON DAVIS. Some fifty or sixty Democrats voted with the Republicans so as to have the question presented in the only form under which the Republicans will allow it to be disposed of. The majority in favor of a suspension of the rules fell short, however, of the requisite two-thirds, and the Democrats seem finally committed to the policy advocated by Mr. MORRISON, which involves the postponement of amnesty till a bill on the subject is sent down from the Senate. For a party which professes so much concern about the perpetuation of political disabilities among any section of our people, however small, it is a curious exhibition of pettishness to put forward this excuse for inaction: "The parliamentary minority will not allow us to remove the disabilities of the South in our own way; the South must, therefore, wait till we have taught the minority that though they can beat us in strategy, our obstinacy is invulnerable."

The explanation of the large number of pleas of guilty which have been entered in the Chicago whisky cases, seems to be a very simple one. Those who have pleaded guilty were certain of conviction, and took that method, apparently by the advice of their counsel, to procure lenient treatment from the court. Secretary BRISTOW has declined to make any arrangement with indicted persons, and it is obvious that no arrangement which could be entered into by the legal representatives of the Government could be binding upon the court. The fixing of the sentences of these self-convicted conspirators against the revenue is a matter entirely within the sphere of judicial discretion, and not at all dependent on the will of lawyers on either side. The parties who have pleaded guilty and who may be instrumental in procuring the conviction of others, are not unlikely to get off with a somewhat lighter punishment than they would otherwise have received. But it is absurd to suppose that, unless in one or two exceptional cases, they can possibly secure immunity from punishment.

One of the most valuable contributions to the history of the war for the Union will be found in the letter from "General," printed elsewhere. The future historian may safely treat the facts set forth in this narrative as substantially correct—a very important requisite at this time, when the old falsehood that "Chickamauga was the price of Chattanooga" is being dragged to light and forced to do duty in a controversy to which it has not the slightest relevancy. The writer of the communication referred to was a General officer of great merit, and one whose services as a commander of troops in the Army of the Cumberland, were second to none in his grade. It is probable that our correspondent is slightly in error in his estimate of the Union and rebel strength. BRAGG'S report on the morning of Sept. 1, puts his effective strength at 45,041. He was reinforced between that date and Sept. 19, by three divisions—probably about 15,000 men. On Oct. 1, eleven days after the battle, he reported an effective force of 41,970 men. He reported a loss of about 19,000 men in the two days' action. ROSECRANS' strength as stated by his own reports on Sept. 10, was 68,101. It is therefore probable that the numbers of the contending forces were about equal.

The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment have come to the very sensible conclusion that the best way to get a new armory is to build it themselves. They have accordingly agreed to discontinue all efforts to get one at public expense, and have taken the preliminary steps for raising the necessary funds by subscription among members of the regiment and of the Veteran Association. As the regiment has an effective force of nearly one thousand men, and the Veterans number almost as many, it is probable that the required sum will be raised, some of our wealthiest citizens being either members of the regiment or warmly interested in its welfare. We hope the project will be successful, so that so good an example may not be lost on our State military organizations. The public at large will thus have an opportunity of comparing the cost of an armory built at private expense and one built with public money.

At their regular weekly meeting yesterday, the Methodist ministers discussed the Gray Nuns act, the act which practically abolished the Randall's Island nursery, and the proposed amendments to the State Constitution and to the Constitution of the United States relative to the support of the common schools by the State. The conclusions of the committee to which these questions had been referred were embodied in resolutions about which there seems to have been much division of opinion. As it was conceded that the Gray Nuns act was nullified by a subsequent act of the same session, the urgent demand for its repeal seems rather superfluous; and the request that the Legislature so modify the act of April 24, 1875, as to re-establish the Randall's Island Nursery, is in direct conflict with the recommendations of the State Board of Charities. That there should be conflicting views on this subject is natural. It is to be assumed that the good of the children committed to the care of the State is the primary object of those who urge the re-establishment of the Nursery and those who are in favor of its abolition, and how this may best be effected can only be ascertained after a careful examination of the subject by some authority whose conclusions will carry weight with all the parties to the controversy.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ought to be pretty good authority in regard to the affairs of WILLIAM M. TWEED, and he is probably not entirely ignorant about those of Mr. JAY GOULD. The questions which he propounds to the *Tribune* in regard to its relations with these two persons have, therefore, a certain special pertinence. "Why," he asked in court yesterday, "did one of the editors of that paper call upon Mr. TWEED immediately after the release of the latter from Blackwell's Island, and what did he ask of TWEED at the time?" "Furthermore," continued Mr. FIELD, "is it true that the *Tribune* is at present sustained by the bounty or indulgence of a man whom it charged persistently, most grossly, and, I hope, most falsely, with having robbed a corporation of large sums of money?" In return for a frank reply to these questions, Mr. FIELD promised to tell where he gets his fees from, for defending TWEED. Here is a chance for the *Tribune* to defend itself against the implied charge of trafficking with TWEED, to answer the *Sun* and Mr. FIELD at the same time, and to give the public a chance of satisfying its curiosity about how TWEED, being absent, yet continues to pay his lawyers. So inviting an opportunity for a candid statement ought not to be allowed to pass.

CITY LEGISLATION.

The injured tax-payer has a curious habit of airing his grievances when the Legislature is not in session, and of remaining perfectly silent at the very time when it is necessary to make himself heard. It is so much easier to complain of existing abuses than to commit one's self to some particular method of remedying them, that the passiveness of the City tax-payer at the time when questions affecting his interests are under discussion, is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. Still, it is perfectly obvious that the difficulty of reforming the administration of City affairs is very much increased by the indisposition of those who have to bear the Municipal burdens of New-York to take the trouble to understand and to give an active support to measures intended for their relief from oppressive taxation or ruinous assessments. It is impossible to interfere with the opportunities of public plunder in any form whatever without arousing the bitter personal hostility of those against whom such a reform is directed. Every step of remedial legislation at Albany has been contested by an active and unscrupulous lobby of claim lawyers, contractors, interested public officers, and what not. The progress of such legislation has been slow, mainly because the great body of the public, or even the limited body of property-owners, take only a spasmodic interest in legislation intended for their benefit, while the forces of jobbery and corruption are as united as they are watchful.

There are a number of highly necessary reforms in our system of local government which have been postponed from year to year, mainly because of the opposition of certain political or professional interests which they attacked. An attempt will be made to have these become law during the present session, and we have certainly not had in many years a Legislature from whom they are so likely to receive favorable treatment. Mr. FISH introduced two bills belonging to this class of enactments last week. One was the bill requiring actions against the City to be determined before a jury, instead of being sent to the chambers of some Referee. Another was a highly important bill in regard to the grading of streets, &c. This latter limits the amount of assessment bonds which can be issued annually; requires all work to be done by contract awarded, under proper safeguards, to the lowest bidder, and therefore takes away the power now possessed by the Board of Aldermen to dispense with the application of the contract system in favor of the wasteful and inefficient plan of "day's work." The bill also restricts the grounds upon which proceedings for opening streets can be begun, and harmonizes the confused system now in operation by making the functions of the existing Board of Street Openings applicable to the whole City, instead of merely to that part below Fifty-ninth street. The bill also contains a provision that the Board of Revision and Correction must pass on all assessments before they are confirmed, and in the event of any contractor failing, as frequently happens, to fulfill his work, the board is given the power to enforce his compliance with the terms of his obligation.

As a further measure of protection to property owners, the repeal of a statute known as the "Purser" act ought to be effected this session. That act has been a fruitful source of public burdens by authorizing the taking of lands for streets, &c., and the unlimited issue of bonds to pay for such acquisitions, one-half the cost being chargeable to adjoining property-owners and one half to the City at large. Under that act, Street Opening Commissioners of the class appointed by BARNARD and CARDOZO, have rolled up enormous bills of costs, and proceedings are now pending in the courts for the recovery of such of these as remain unpaid. This is one of the methods by which up-town property-owners have been brought to the verge of ruin. The extravagant fees of Commissioners, surveyors, and clerks remain a burden upon property where land has been taken for streets which will not be needed for years to come.

Another highly necessary enactment at the present time would be a bill similar to that passed by the Senate, but defeated in the Assembly last Winter, prohibiting the local departments, offices, and courts from contracting any liability in excess of their appropriations. The penalty of evading such a law ought to be removal from office. Such an act would effectually prevent the growth of an annual crop of floating debt. It should also contain a provision charging the salaries of all departmental officers upon the annual appropriations, instead of paying them from the proceeds of bonds, as is now the practice to some extent in the Departments of Parks and Public Works, and wholly so in the Department of Docks. The bill should contain, moreover, a provision for the addition of a sufficient percentage to the annual tax levy, to meet the deficiencies which arise in the collection of the taxes.

All these are measures which are simply concerned with the dry details of Municipal administration, and are therefore not calculated to excite the interest which attends legislative struggles for patronage and power. But they represent, nevertheless, the kind of legislation which is fitted to check the waste and extravagance of our Government and the steady growth of public burdens. They will serve to contract the sphere of influence of the trading politician, the speculative lawyer, and the jobber in office. All these will be united in opposing them, and that of itself ought to be sufficient reason for urging their passage in the interests of the great body of tax-payers.

A CHANGING POPULATION.

Once again a cry of warning is heard against the abandonment of their New-England homes by the men of the younger generation. This time it comes not in the form of official reports and statistical tables, but in an earnest letter from the "Learned Blacksmith" of Connecticut. ELIHU BURRITT mourns the rapid change which he sees going on around him, and predicts from it the exhaustion of those country reservoirs of moral character which have poured such healthy streams into the current of national life. He sees the sons of the farmers leaving their old homes, the heads of families, left alone and dependent on hired help, selling out their farms, and men of alien birth and blood coming in to occupy the abandoned homesteads. The New-England of the past, cries Mr. BURRITT, can never be the New-England of the future, if this depopulation does not stop. Therefore he calls on the young men to remain on the old farms, to cherish and beautify the old homes, to resist the allurements of the city, and disregard the promise of ease or affluence which calls them West.

Mr. BURRITT'S lament over this exodus is almost poetical; but there is nothing sentimental or unhealthy in the thing itself, though we are accustomed to hear that there is. A morbid craving for city life and dislike of the loneliness of rural existence are the causes usually assigned for this migration; and the introduction of railroads, it is hinted, has had something to do in fostering these feelings. If this were true, and it could be shown that the young men of New-England's rural districts had deteriorated from the robust independence of their fathers, then little good could follow from keeping them at home, as Mr. BURRITT desires, for so vitiated a race could not keep up the old standard of moral health any more than an alien and inferior race. But whence came the first settlers of Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, if not from New-England? The drain on that section when the great prairie lands were growing into Territories and States was as great as it is to-day, though New-England was not abandoned to the extent we see it now. The true cause of this abandonment will be found in that most striking characteristic of the Yankee mind—keen appreciation of what pays best, and readiness to pursue it, the same thing, indeed, that sent the New-Englanders of former days to the new fields of the West, before ever a railroad track had crossed the Alleghanies. We will venture to say that no one who has had opportunity to personally acquaint himself with the conditions of rural life in New-England, has found one man in a thousand having such a craving for the excitements of metropolitan life as would lead him to abandon a profitable farm. But the chances are that the farm the young man expects to inherit is exhausted almost to sterility, and then the question of leaving it becomes one of rude, perhaps unconscious, calculation. Given the same labor and the same capital, will the return be larger if the investment be made in this soil or elsewhere? In nine cases out of ten the answer is in favor of carrying that labor and capital to other fields, and the young men go. Their place is occupied by men of Celtic or German blood. The new comers are land hungry; by years of patient self-denial, such as not one American in a thousand will exercise, they have scraped together a few hundred dollars, with which they buy small parcels of land; enough is left to build a rude cabin, to purchase a pig or two, and some poultry, and possibly a cow. This is sufficient start—often, indeed, comparative wealth. Let any one consider whether the average American farmer would labor on his stony acres with the untiring industry with which the men of these hardy and robust races toil on their worn-out patches. From sunrise to sunset, in cold, in rain, in the hottest days of Summer, and at the earliest moment the iron bands of the New-England Winter relax, these men are at work; their hand is ever on the plow or the scythe. The garden plot and the little live stock they have, furnish them with subsistence; but such subsistence as the men they have displaced would sink under. Yet this is the price that must be paid, if these worn-out soils are to be reclaimed. No such grinding labor was required to extract subsistence from them fifty years ago; but the tillage has been always to take and never to return, till now it has become a question whether the hillsides of New-England shall be left in barren emptiness, or be occupied with a hardier though alien race, who are ready to pay the price of again making them fruitful. Some of the finest agricultural sections of our own State, notably the Mohawk and Genesee Valleys, are losing their old population almost as rapidly as New-England is. Ontario County, for instance, is changing perceptibly every year in this respect; and the process exhibits exactly the same features as it does nearer the Atlantic coast. The division of old farms into new ones of smaller acreage; the growth of villages by settlement on small lots cut from the farms contiguous to them, and increase of the acreage devoted to garden produce and fruit-growing; these are features common to every section where the old is giving way to the new.

Is it not better that the ground should be tilled by an alien race than that it should be left empty and barren? And is there really sufficient reason to fear that exhaustion of the "reservoirs of moral character" which Mr. BURRITT prophesies. If New-England was made what it was by its settlers being men of English blood, may it not be asked whether the Teutonic and Celtic races, from which the later settlers spring, have no capacity for good left in them? These men have gained their hold on the soil by a patient industry and self-denial as heroic as anything our forefathers did; they exhibit as great an interest in education, and a warmth of patriotism equal to that of the old race. In all those artificial influences which train the mind and form the character, the children of the new men will have the same advantages as the children of the original settlers. New-England may continue to pour as healthy a current into national life as she has ever done. If it have not the sternness of the Puritan mind, it may have less of its narrowness; its morality may be less severe, but its charity may be larger. Healthy blood may be formed from a wide variety of food.

JANUARY, 1776.

It is remarkable that the first month of this Centennial Winter closely resembles that of 1776. The journals of that year speak of the unusual mildness of the season. It was even said that the lack of the usual ice in Boston Harbor prevented WASHINGTON from crossing his forces and attempting a surprise on the city, and the Americans were enabled to continually send forth vessels from all parts of the harbor to the West Indies for munitions of war. The mild season enabled Gen. SCHUYLER, in these first days of January, to dispatch his well-planned little expedition up the Mohawk Valley to surprise the Highlanders, under JOHNSON. This officer, one of the ablest in our history, was then exceedingly popular, but a combination of unlucky circumstances and of sectional prejudice deprived him subsequently of the glory, which was entirely his, of the first great victory of the war.

The 1st of January, 1776, had been signalized by the barbarous burning of an old historic colonial town, Norfolk, in Virginia, by Lord DUNMORE. This had only intensified the bitterness of the feelings of the citizens against the British Government. All parts of the country were in much the same state of feeling toward the royal Administration which the Border States were in here toward the Central Government in 1861. Many of the conservative and the loyal dreaded to break the old ties with the parent country. The interests of law and order seemed to many on the side of the crown. The sentiments, from long tradition and from family and historical connection with the old country, bound them to the royal party. Families like the DELANCEYS and the PHILLIPSES, in this State, the latter of whom owned land almost from Yonkers to the Highlands, feared to risk their large property interests in a rebellion which seemed to have no chance of success. In New-York City many of the wealthy families stood by the crown; Queens County remained loyal; the old Dutch families around the City were often averse to joining the revolutionary movement of the men of New-England. Even in New-England itself, one town, Portsmouth, N. H., refused to join the popular movement, and set up a Government of its own. It looked at one time as if the future Republic, which should declare itself independent of Great Britain, would consist of New-England; and FRANKLIN even had the courage to write that, if New-England formed a separate confederation against the crown, he would throw in his fortunes with her. New-York, during this first Winter of the century, remained in a condition of semi-neutrality, the British ships lying in the harbor without molesting the City, and the Americans sending out, unimpeded, their small craft to obtain supplies from the West Indies. The more revolutionary spirits of New-England were indignant at this apathy, and LEE, with one of his rattle-brained expeditions from Connecticut to this City, came very near exposing the town to the horrors of battle. The historic names of the State begin already to appear on the side of the most determined revolutionists—the JAYS, LIVINGSTONS, VAN RENSSELAERS, SCHUYLERS, HAMILTONS, and others; and as a general thing those with the largest interest in the country were found ready to risk the most.

It was in these January days that the letters of the time relate the incident of a farce played by the British officers in Boston, called "Forcing the Blockade," wherein WASHINGTON was pictured in a ludicrous garb, but which was suddenly interrupted by the hurried announcement by the Sergeant that the "Rebels were fortifying the hills around the city!" This was supposed by the audience to be a well-acted part of the farce, and it was only the confusion and departure of the actors which showed that the play had become a reality. WASHINGTON, during that January, managed to disguise the smallness of his Army so well that his 9,000 was amplified, in popular belief, to 20,000, and this impression, though he was utterly destitute of ammunition, with his masterly occupation of Dorchester Heights, compelled, a little later, the evacuation of the city. It was in January, if we are not mistaken, that the new flag of thirteen stripes of red and white, but without the stars, was first unfurled in the Continental Army, near Boston. The Winter was full, to the colonies, of anxiety, excitement, and danger. It was evidently the opening of a great war, and a great change in the world's history. Few could predict whether disaster or success would be the result.

PROBES AND BULLETS.

Of course, LANDIS was insane when he shot CARRUTH. At the present time every one who kills his fellow-man is either a permanent or temporary lunatic—if we are to believe ingenious lawyers and learned medical witnesses. At the same time it is remarkable that the insane LANDIS should have shown so much judgment and kind feeling in selecting as his target the particular part of CARRUTH'S cranium in which he planted his bullet. A medical man who was called as a witness for the defense one day last week testified that CARRUTH was shot in precisely the locality where a bullet in the brain would do the least harm. Here was true kindness and consideration. An ordinary lunatic would have fired at CARRUTH generally, and not specifically. His one insane idea would have been to put a bullet into him, and he would have shot him in the forehead or the heart or the base of the brain with equal indifference. Not so the thoughtful and intelligent lunatic, LANDIS. He felt that it was his duty to ease his mind by shooting an obnoxious editor, but he was anxious to do the job with as much consideration as possible for his victim's welfare. He therefore sent his bullet into the editorial cerebellum, and while thus discharging his whole duty as a homicidal lunatic, gave CARRUTH the possible option of carrying the bullet about with him in the interstices of his brain, without any other inconvenience than an occasional headache.

While the jury and the public are called upon to admire the delicate forethought of LANDIS in this matter, they are also expected to deplore CARRUTH'S want of sagacity in summoning a homeopathic physician to dress his wound, instead of putting himself into the hands of a "regular" surgeon. Now that he is dead, the folly of his conduct is clearly shown by clouds of "regular" medical witnesses. They may perhaps have a secret conviction that every man who calls in a homeopathist is guilty of attempted suicide, and hence, in case he dies, no one but himself and his homeopathic attendant ought be held responsible for his death. However this may be, the medical witnesses for the defense are plainly of the opinion that if CARRUTH had only been probed sufficiently by a regular surgeon he would not have died. It is true that his wound was probed to an extent that most unprofessional men would regard as all that could reasonably be desired. We are told of casual doctors who dropped in upon CARRUTH, from time to time, in a friendly way, and amused themselves by thrusting probes two or three inches into his brain. Still, in the opinion of the medical witnesses, the probing was deficient in quantity and quality. Nobody who probed the unfortunate editor took pains to rupture his *dura mater*, and it was to this neglect, and not to the bullet of LANDIS, that CARRUTH'S death was due.

Should this testimony convince the jury of LANDIS' complete innocence of anything more criminal than temporary lunacy, it will furnish a useful hint to other lunatics with a fondness for pistol-practice. They will be careful first to demonstrate their kindly intentions by shooting their victims in the back of the head, and, secondly, to save themselves from all possible danger from the gallows by taking care to have the wounds which they may inflict properly probed. It is obvious from the testimony that the presence of a bullet in the base of the brain does no sort of harm, if that infallible antidote the probe is lavishly used. A lunatic may enjoy all the pleasures of editor-shooting without any subsequent inconvenience to his personal neck, if he can only induce some friendly physician to rupture his victim's *dura mater* with the firm and frequent probe. Poor CARRUTH was weak enough to object to the daily insertion of steel probes into his cerebellum, and remarked that he "was not going to be butchered any more." Had the Coroner's jury consisted of regular physicians, they would doubtless have found that he "died from the visitation of a homeopathist, together with want of sufficient probing for the sustentation of life." Certainly such a jury would never have been guilty of the folly of implying a connection between his death and the harmless bullet which LANDIS planted in his brain.

THE CENTENNIAL PREPARATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Indiana editors now on a visit to this city, at a meeting held this afternoon, adopted a preamble and resolutions setting forth that having seen the buildings now being erected for the purpose of holding therein the Centennial Exhibition, and recognizing the need of some assistance from the General Government, we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the bill now pending before that body in behalf of the Centennial Exposition.

ROSECRANS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, NOT THE TROOPS, DEFEATED —A FINAL VICTORY WON BY A BRAVE SUBORDINATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After the battle of Murfreesboro, Chattanooga became the next objective point for the Army of the Cumberland. Bragg's Army was well posted and fortified at Tullahoma, ready to defend the most formidable natural obstacle that obstructed the movements of any Army during the war. Rosecrans' plan of campaign was so able and brilliant in conception and execution as to force Bragg to abandon Tullahoma, cross the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee River, the Sand Mountains, and the lofty and precipitous Lookout range, from which he descended into Chattanooga. Rosecrans moved with energy, and by Sept. 8, 1863, his three corps were at the western base of this last mountain range; one corps—Crittenden's—near Chattanooga, Thomas about twenty miles to the right, and McCook the same distance beyond Thomas. Thomas and McCook were each opposite a pass, and so endangered Bragg's communications that he evacuated Chattanooga that night and rapidly retired his main army to Lafayette, a distance of about twenty-five miles. On the 9th Crittenden's corps entered the town, and Army Head-quarters were established there. The battle of Chickamauga did not commence until the 19th, ten days after Chattanooga—the objective point of the campaign—was entered by a corps of our Army. Rosecrans, therefore, was free to choose his own battle ground. He could have concentrated his entire Army at Chattanooga in three days with ease, and there assumed defensive positions that admitted of being quickly made impregnable. The truth is, Rosecrans believed that Bragg was thoroughly alarmed, and that he would retreat indefinitely. His own orders to pursue furnish ample proof of this, and he separated his corps still further apart. McCook was ordered to Alpine and Summerville, about fifteen miles beyond Bragg's, and Thomas to Lafayette, where the rebel Army was then making preparations to assume the offensive. At the same time Crittenden was directed north-east to Ringold. The effect of these orders was to make it easy for the rebel commander, had he been enterprising, to have fallen with his whole army on each of our corps, before assistance from either of the others was possible. On the 10th, while Crittenden was moving in execution of the orders he had received, two negroes reported to Col. Harker that Bragg's Army had not gone in that direction; that it had only retired south a few miles, where it could be found. Harker sent the negroes to the Division General, who turned them away as being too simple to heed. But Harker reached the conclusion that the story was in harmony with probability, and the report was sent to Rosecrans at Chattanooga. On the morning of the 11th Harker's brigade was countermarched to the Lafayette road to make a reconnoisance in the direction indicated by the negroes. He soon struck a reconnoisance in force from Bragg's Army advancing toward Chattanooga. The brigade had a lively day's work, but it succeeded in pushing the enemy about ten miles south and across the Chickamauga at Lee & Gordon's Mills. On the 11th and 12th Rosecrans became satisfied that Bragg was at Lafayette, and rapidly augmenting his forces. On the 12th, Crittenden's corps was moved to the mills within ten miles of the entire rebel army—a position of great peril. Still, as Bragg did not improve his golden opportunities until the 19th, Rosecrans had ample time—and days to spare—to concentrate his army at Chattanooga. The conditions of the campaign were now so seriously changed as to make it extremely hazardous to fight a battle in this valley, except in the defensive lines around Chattanooga. Rosecrans' army was 170 miles from its base of supplies—Nashville—and he could not hope to bring into action a force that would equal Bragg's numbers, and he asserts that he actually was largely outnumbered. No General should choose battle unless in control of reasonable means of a safe retreat in case of defeat, and good grounds for believing that he could not only defeat his enemy, but that he could pursue and gather the fruits of victory. Neither of these conditions existed in the case now under contemplation. Bragg's force was now, at least, equal to that of Rosecrans, and he was rapidly receiving reinforcements. His line of supplies was free from danger and very convenient, and, should the fortunes of battle be adverse, he could retreat with reasonable security against utter disaster, while Rosecrans had no refuge, and no supplies nearer than Murfreesboro, a distance of 140 miles. Rosecrans, therefore, could not hope for greater good fortune than to simply compel Bragg to leave to him the field of battle, but with no comprehensive results.

It was clear that Bragg's true plan was to move down the valley up which he had retired, because, first, Rosecrans could least afford to have him do so; second, that course was less obstructed than any other; and third, it continued his right near to the railroad of his supplies, which was also carrying Longstreet's corps to him from Virginia. Notwithstanding indications of Bragg's intentions, which should not have been mistaken, Rosecrans did not get his army into proper position in front of Bragg's advance before the first blow was struck on the 19th, when the enemy opened the terrible battle of the Chickamauga. The first day was indecisive so far as related to the two armies; but Rosecrans himself lost much of his firmness of mind, believing that he was outnumbered, and he certainly had cause to feel that he had been outgeneraled. It is not my purpose to follow the battle in its details, except so far as truth and justice demand, to demonstrate that the Army of the Cumberland was not defeated at Chickamauga, but that its General was! On the 20th Bragg had eleven divisions of infantry and Rosecrans ten. One division from McCook's corps and one from Crittenden's had been sent to Thomas, which, in addition to his own corps, raised the forces under his command to six divisions. The line of battle was east of, and somewhat parallel to, the direct road to Chattanooga. McCook on the right, with his two divisions refused, so as to form an obtuse angle at his junction with the main line. When the battle was renewed on the morning of the 20th, Rosecrans did not have all of his divisions in the positions he designed them to occupy, and he had not correctly informed himself of Brannan's position in the line of battle. These two facts caused him to issue orders the execution of which opened his line to the extent of a division front at the left of McCook's corps. This fatal mistake occurred only a few moments before the attack (which proceeded from our left to our right) struck that part of our line. Heavy masses of the enemy moved quickly into the gap, and sent three of our divisions in disorder out of the action. Rosecrans rode rapidly away to Chattanooga, a distance of about ten miles, thus presenting the mortifying spectacle of the first commander of a United States Army who set the inglorious example to his subordinates of fleeing from the battle-field! The troops thus thrown into disorder were not defeated or demoralized, but only manœuvered out of the range of battle. They were compelled to make a long detour to avoid the extreme of useless disaster, and were brought to order at Missionary Ridge, under Sheridan, Davis, and Negley, and moved forward to join Thomas. But the battle had terminated before they arrived on the field. Thomas was now left with only seven divisions to meet the eleven that composed the infantry of the entire rebel Army. His stupendous efforts and the supreme devotion of his army, were crowned with success. Bragg's entire right wing was launched repeatedly in heavy masses against our left, but those masses were crushed back and made incapable of another effort. Then Longstreet moved the left wing, with immense momentum, against our right. Thomas quickly passed to his right wing, and two brigades from the reserves, under Gen. Gordon Granger, came up in time for the impending shock. Longstreet was repulsed, and in answer to his appeals for help, Bragg sent him word that his right was too much shattered to render any assistance. Longstreet then reorganized his columns, dismounted his cavalry, placed the men as infantry, and brought forward his last reserves, determined to make a final and supreme effort to destroy the Army of the Cumberland.

The shock and carnage of that conflict, were terrible, and seemed of long duration and doubtful issue to those who participated. But our right wing stood firm and immovable. Longstreet's columns were hurled back from the very muzzles of our guns, and he retired with the bleeding remnants of the rebel left wing. The battle of Chickamauga was ended! The sun had not yet gone down, and there was time enough for Bragg to renew the action. But he had lost two-fifths of his army, and what remained of it was shattered and too feeble to make another effort. Thomas now received peremptory orders from Rosecrans to retire to a new position. This he easily did, and remained in it all of the next day, ready for battle. Bragg declined the offer, and then Thomas, unmolested, moved his army into positions around Chattanooga. Is it not just, therefore, to say that the Army of the Cumberland was *not* defeated at Chickamauga, but that Rosecrans was, and so demoralized that he fled from the field while the roar of our guns was sounding in his ear.

GENERAL.

GOV. HARTRANFT.

HIS INAUGURATION TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY —AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME PREPARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—Judging from present appearances, the demonstrations precedent to and attendant upon the inauguration of Pennsylvania's Centennial Governor, which takes place to-morrow, will be without parallel in the history of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the weather, men of all parties vie with each other in the effort to make Gen. John F. Hartranft's second inauguration as Governor of the Keystone State a grand success. Careful and elaborate preparations have been made by the legislative committee to which was intrusted the arrangement of the programme. The parade will be composed of three grand divisions—military, political societies, and firemen—each under command of a Chief Marshal, assisted by a large number of aids. The city is crowded with strangers to-night, each train which arrived to-day having added to the throng. Four large political clubs arrived this afternoon from Philadelphia, besides a number of military organizations. All the principal hotels and buildings in the city are covered with bunting from pavement to roof, the Lochiel Hotel, the Republican head-quarters, being almost invisible beneath the mass of flags, banners, transparencies, mottoes, &c., with which it is covered. To-morrow evening, previous to the opening of the ball, a grand display of pyrotechnics will take place on Capitol Hill.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AGREEMENTS WITH CAR CONDUCTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in to-day's TIMES the substance of an agreement required to be made by conductors on the Second Avenue Railroad, it might be interesting to them to know that such an agreement has been held by the Supreme Court not to be valid. Some years ago the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company required of its conductors an agreement almost identical with this, with the exception that they were required to deposit $100 instead of $25, as in this case. In November, 1866, I brought suit in the Supreme Court against this company for three conductors, whose deposits had been withheld on their discharge, on the alleged report of a detective, or "spotter." The company answered, setting out the agreement and the report of the detective, to which answer the plaintiffs demurred. Mr. Justice Barnard, sitting at Special Term, sustained the demurrers, and gave judgment for plaintiffs, with costs, holding that the contract was so glaringly inequitable that the court would not enforce it. These cases were: Onstein against The Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad Company, Sprang against same, and Handibode against same, and judgments were entered April 10, 1867. I am informed that after these decisions the company abandoned the contract.

A. R. CLARKE.

No. 59 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1876.

A REAL ESTATE CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. John H. Sherwood informed the public through THE TIMES on Saturday last that he assigned our offer, and "would make our clients good holders and tax-payers." We replied, as will be seen below, and received in answer his letter, which we inclose.

As Mr. Sherwood objects to carry out the sale on account of our claiming a brokerage, we beg to state that rather than have Mr. Sherwood lose the sale of property which causes him so much anxiety, we waive all claims to any compensation for making the sale, and hope that our clients will get the property.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 2 Pine street.
JAN. 15, 1876.

John H. Sherwood, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In your letter addressed to THE TIMES this morning, in answer to ours of the 13th inst., published in the same paper, you state that you are prepared to carry out your offer, to sell your property north of the Central Park, which cost you $400,000 six years ago, for the sum of $100,000.

Our clients are ready to accept your offer, and we expect that you will send us, before 4 o'clock Monday, the diagrams and descriptions of the different plots.

Be kind enough to let us know when it will be convenient for you to have the contracts of sale ready. As to terms, our clients will be satisfied with the payments which you may require.

We will charge you the regular commission for sale, and expect to hear from you Monday next. Very respectfully,

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, 2 Pine street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876.

Messrs. Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 2 Pine street:

I have just received your favor of this date in which you demand that I shall pay you a commission on the sale of my property north of the Central Park, and that I must present myself at your office on Monday next at 4 o'clock. In answer to which I would say that if you will refer to my reply to you no such terms will be found in my offer. Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE JOHN POPE.

The Secretary of the Navy has been informed of the death of Commodore John Pope. The deceased was born in Massachusetts, but was appointed to the Naval Academy from Maine in May, 1818. In April, 1826, he was commissioned as Lieutenant, and in 1837 and 1838 was in command of the frigate Constitution, then with the Mediterranean squadron. In 1839-4 he was with the West India Squadron, from whence he was transferred to the Boston Navy-yard in 1837. In 1840 he was with the Brazil Squadron, returning to Boston in 1843. He was commissioned as Commander Feb. 15, 1843, and was at once sent out with the brig Dolphin to the coast of Africa, where he remained until he was again returned to Boston. He was commissioned as Captain, Sept. 14, 1855, and as Commodore July 16, 1862. At the time of his death, which occurred at Boston last [illegible] Commodore Pope was on the [illegible]

AN IRISH PATRIOT.

A NATION'S TRIBUTE TO GRATTAN.

HERO-WORSHIP IN ERIN—THE CLAIMS TO IRISH ADMIRATION—THE EARLY LIFE AND PUBLIC CAREER OF THE STATESMAN—HISTORICAL EPISODES—THE ORIGIN OF THE STATUE—THE CEREMONIES IN DUBLIN.

From a Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1876.

There is a good deal of sameness in Irish demonstration, whether it be panegyrical or hostile. One is wearied in reading contributions to modern Irish history by the incessant abuse of Lord Castlereagh, the incessant applause of O'Connell, the stereotyped cries of anguish and the equally stereotyped hysterics of aspiration. Rich in many qualities, and positively unrivaled in the art of adverse criticism, the Irish are, beyond all other people, skilled in sticking to old ways. They have their favorites, and they adore them; they have their hates, and they avenge them without the compunction that comes of time elapsed and circumstance which alters. The characteristic simplicity and the historic shortsightedness, so to speak, of this clever race prevent them from seeing any subject in its fullness, and thus it is that in their divided fashion they form and construe views which are as narrow as they are strong, and as sincere as they are invincible. It is lucky when the object of popular attention is comfortably encased in the shrouds of history, when criticism has no gross room for play, and fancy has thrown her pretty shield around him. When the actual work of the man is hidden away or forgotten or uncertain, his fame is likely to be of the former sort, and the present generation will not too curiously sift into tradition to remove the false and set up the true. In this way it is that Brian Boroihme, who was personally rather an objectionable monarch, is a great favorite in Ireland. The crowd only knows that he defeated the Danes on the field of Clontarf and died in the hour of victory. That charming misfortune has had not a little to do with his reputation in this island in which "being in trouble," is a most potent recommendation to general sympathy and applause. Dean Swift, who would have been hooted out of the country had he happened to live a hundred years later, is the idol of the lower classes, who tell stories about him not to be found in his best and latest biographer, and who venerate him because he was witty and hated England. Among soldiers Sarsfield and St. Ruth are favorites, one fact in the life of each being the fullest knowledge possessed by the crowd. Unfortunately for O'Connell he was personally known to thousands now alive, and the national foible of half-sight has defeated his claim to anything like universal admiration. His greatness is admitted, but his coarseness is remembered; his unscrupulous economy in the matter of truth is held to counterbalance many of the tremendous powers which he wielded so well, and his earnestness in the cause of his own church has alienated followers of other churches. There is one happy and complete exception to the rule so potently obtaining in Ireland—that a man of whom much is known is certain to be matter for dispute if not quarrel—and the exception is Henry Grattan.

HENRY GRATTAN.

In all Irish history, and in all English history, there is no nobler figure than that of Grattan. He has been compared to George Washington; but the comparison is not tenable. They were alike in their simplicity, in their love of country, in their self-sacrifice; but George Washington was a greater man than Henry Grattan. If oratory were as great a power as military skill, and it is not, then there would be no presumption in the comparison. The world has yet to afford an example of saving a nation by talk. The do-ing man, as Carlyle says, is the deliverer of his people. But there is no need for comparison in order to discover the ineffable beauty of Grattan's character, the sweet simplicity of his mind, the unrivaled power of his oratory, the perfect purity of his patriotism. He possessed all the grandeur of his time and none of its degradation. He has come to us out of a troubled and lurid age without a spot upon his honor or a flaw in his reputation. It is pleasant to feel that hyperbole can do him no wrong, and that in all the world there is not one who dares to be his detractor. Whether we regard his private life or his public labors, the obstacles in his way or the manner in which he overcame them, there is nothing but goodness, courage, devotion, denial. Henry Grattan is the one man of whom Ireland may be unequivocally proud.

EARLY LIFE.

He was born nearly one hundred and thirty years ago. His father was one of seven sons of a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, a man of quick temper, fierce opinions, and dominant disposition. He was Recorder of Dublin and Member of Parliament at the same time. Grattan's mother was daughter of Chief Justice Marlay, and from her Grattan derived his beautiful face, his spirituelle air, his love of culture, and his fine sense of humanity. The stories told of his childhood are like all the stories told of all the eminent men of whom we read. They mean nothing and suggest nothing and serve no purpose. Grattan was sent to Trinity College when he was seventeen, and an examination of the college records shows one that he had a college career such as thousands of young men have of whom we never hear. He liked the extra-college curriculum. He was fonder of reading and declaiming than of mathematics, which at that time constituted what was called learning. His life in college was quiet to sedateness and formed a strong contrast to that indulged in by the young bloods of the time. In that day gentlemen wore swords, and the young gentlemen of Trinity College were wont to cut off the points of their scabbards and leave their swords sticking out so that a butcher or a dray-porter might be pinked without trouble. This fashion gave rise to the name of "Pinkindindy," and hundreds of Pinkindindies used to swagger along the streets on the look-out for a brawl with a bully or a tussle with the legitimate officers of the law. It was not uncommon then to see a pitched battle between the butchers of a celebrated market and the gentlemen of Trinity College, and in the end you might see many plebeian bodies on the highway and a student or two tucked up by the chin and hanging thus suspended from a butcher's hook. There are many who have a secret parallax for this sort of scoundrelism and who read this chapter in Irish history as the story of the good old times when rape and abduction were provincial enjoyments, and drinking, dueling, gambling, and riot were the fancy of the élite of the metropolis. One is gratified to know that Grattan was above these vulgar pranks, although no man loved a legitimate shindy more or bore himself more bravely in encounter.

THE ORATOR IN GERM.

While yet in his teens he became enamored of the vehement orations of Dr. Lucas, an erratic Quaker, who amazed Dublin by his political energy. Dr. Lucas attacked Recorder Grattan, and young Grattan was in a dilemma. At length he confessed to his father that he had opinions of his own, and was dismissed the house. His uncle, the Dean of St. Patrick's, took him in, and another uncle, a bachelor Colonel, gave the young man the money he needed. Grattan was called to the Bar, but instead of studying law, which he hated, he haunted the House of Lords, in London, and became literally spell-bound by Chatham. He used to roam the streets at night repeating Chatham's speeches, which you will remember were in vindication of American Independence. He once came upon a gallows in Windsor Forest, and the grim and ghastly tree standing in awesome relief in the night stirred his soul, and he was pouring forth in impassioned words and apostrophe which has been lost to mankind, when a man laid his hand upon his shoulder and, eyeing him sharply, cried, "How the devil did you get down?" Such was the young man who was destined to occupy the foremost place in contemporary history. It is now 100 years since he entered the Irish Parliament as representative of a little borough now quite forgotten. His first appearance there was not successful. His manner was uncouth, awkward, extravagant. His voice was sharp and penetrating. His diction was laden with ornament, and his reproof savored of dogmatic scorn. Grattan was quick-tempered, and, being terribly in earnest, regarded opposition as a personal affront. A short experience and native generosity cured him of this, and he became, in the highest sense of the word, parliamentary.

ENGLAND AND IRISH TRADE.

The first subject that attracted his attention was the condition of trade in Ireland. At that time England possessed the power under the law called Poynings, of putting a veto on all Irish legislation. Irish trade interfered with English enterprise, and England prohibited all export of cattle to England. Ireland traded with America—then a colony—England prohibited trade with the colonies. Ireland opened a foreign trade, England prohibited foreign trade. The cattle trade killed, the Irish began to make woolen stuffs. Mr. Froude pithily tells the story. In *The English in Ireland* he describes the English ruler saying to the Irish serf, "You shall not weave your wool at home; you shall not sell your woolen cloth either here or abroad; we will put you under such disadvantages that it shall not be worth your while to supply your own necessities; you shall buy our cloth and frieze to clothe your own backs; you shall sell your fleeces to us; and as it is our interest to have them on easy terms, you shall take whatever price we are pleased to offer." Ireland was in this condition when Henry Grattan entered the House of Commons in 1775. In five years he had won free trade, and was on the high-road to legislative independence. The toil spent on the original design served to bring within grasp the greater object. As long as Poyning's law ruled in Ireland, Ireland must be a province. It was then that the magnificent struggle of George Washington gave to Henry Grattan the moral and physical power which won the triumph. England was at war with France, was at war with America, and, as Lord Chatham showed, at war with herself. Grattan saw the hour. He was the man. He summoned the Volunteers to arms, and 100,000 men obeyed his call. In the ranks were found peers and peasants, Catholics and Protestants, men of every grade and every political proclivity. They told the King that they were ready to defend the country against any foreign foe, which he was not, and they demanded the freedom of a capable people.

THE NATION'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

On the 16th of April, 1782, the royal decree announced the legislative independence of Ireland. The scene in the metropolis was one of unusual splendor. The Houses of Parliament, now the Bank of Ireland, are the perfection of architectural beauty. The streets were lined with the Volunteers, arrayed in full military costume. That pageant of a citizen army was not more beautiful than the array of loveliness which had assembled to hear the glad news and cheer the leaders of the emancipated. Flood and Yelverton, Hutchinson, and John Philpot Curran were in their places. The Peers' gallery was ablaze with stars. The college students sat in their place of privilege and of honor, arrayed in velvet and the academic costume of the time. It was then, in the proudest moment of his life, in the flush of manly grace and classic beauty, that Henry Grattan rose to move the Declaration of Independence. Shall I repeat words which have become familiar and are yet immortal, which have amazed and delighted, purified, and elevated mankind! There was yet to come a day when that chamber should see another scene, when even the voice of Grattan would plead in vain, and his eloquence fall on blighted hearts. As he stood now he was the strongest man in the Kingdom. He ruled Ireland without dispute. He had defeated a King, cowed a nation, and despoiled a Minister. He had achieved a triumph which Brougham ranked "at the head of all triumphs won by patriots in modern times." And all this he had done ere he was thirty-six. Soon there came the first sign of storm—the assumption of the Volunteers to dictate to the Legislature. To this Grattan opposed himself with all his might. He had already offended Fox by refusing office. He had offended the King by declining a palace in Phœnix Park. He had offended Parliament in that he declined its allowance by one-half. And now he was face to face with a physical force which threatened to overawe liberty. It was a time of blunders. He quarreled with Flood, whose powers were hardly inferior to his own. He was an older man than Grattan, and, mayhap, was jealous of the distinction which his quondam pupil had attained. Grattan was satisfied with the Declaration of Independence. Flood demanded the formal yet absolute renouncement of the English right to legislate for Ireland.

HISTORICAL INVECTIVE.

From out this apparent triviality there arose a passage of mutual recrimination which had no parallel in history. Grattan's invective was fearful, and Flood's was alive with burning malignity. It was the old, old story of Ireland. Mr. Pitt saw the disunion out of which he would make a union of his own. He began to bribe. The House of Commons was still a purely Protestant assembly. The Catholics were yet unemancipated. One-third of the members were nominees of patrons, the Crown commanded forty votes, and there were seats for sale. Then came the fatal rebellion of '98. That it was goaded on by the Government and encouraged only to be crushed, and to prove the necessity of English power, no student of history denies. Grattan withdrew from Parliament. He could not support Lord Cornwallis; he could not in his conscience take the field. In retirement he heard of the appalling cruelties of the time, and of the massacres of an army which had, to quote the words of its commander, "made itself formidable to everybody but the enemy." Still he had no idea that Pitt had advanced so far in the negotiations for purchase. Indeed, it was hard to believe that in a house of 300 members there would be found 162 ready to sell their country. But 116 were placemen and nominees; some were conveniently absent, twenty accepted peerages, twenty were advanced in the peerage, seven obtained judgships, more than two hundred salaried offices were given away, and more than two millions of pounds sterling were paid in hard cash. It was indeed a magnificent scandal. Doubtless you have read descriptions of that night when the fortunes of Ireland were for ever determined. It was the 15th of January, 1800. Parliament had assembled. The debate was begun by Sir Lawrence Parsons, afterward Earl of Rosse. The house was crowded. The galleries were illuminated by the belles of Dublin. The Peers' gallery was full. The members were in their best array, and all the talents were in exercise. Burke and Plunket thundered against the motion. George Ponsonby and Arthur Moore and the historic band of Irish orators followed in succession. The streets were filled with men anxious to know the fate of their nation.

GRATTAN'S RETURN.

And as morning dawned there arose a mighty cheer which amazed the anxious legislators within. From lip to lip the cry of "Grattan" was borne to the door of the Chamber. That day he had been returned for Wicklow. He was ill and quite worn out. But when he heard the news he raised himself from his couch, he bade his wife farewell, as he thought for ever, and lifted into a carriage he dashed on for Dublin. He was supported from the street to the house. As he stood at the door, weird as a prophet, white as a ghost, the assembly instinctively rose and uncovered. Henry Grattan tottered to the table and took the oaths. As he did the languid Castlereagh, with the pallor of doom already on his brow, bowed low and made his obeisance. Is it not a scene for a picture? It has been traced directly by De Quincey, his boyish memory—for he was there—being aided by his fanciful genius. It has been drawn by Lecky and by O'Connell, and by scores of men since his time. But the truth is, the speech of Grattan, which must have been unpremeditated, is that which no man can describe. Read even at this distance it is irresistible. The speech and the anguish with which it was delivered, have made the scene so memorable, so beautiful an episode in the history of man. Had a vote been taken then there could have been no Union, there must have been a verdict for Grattan. As it was, the series of speeches which he uttered rank first among the first ever spoken by man. His final appeal preceded the taking of the vote by a few hours. Meanwhile the Minister was busy with his peers and his purses, and these were proof to eloquence. Grattan closed his speech in an apostrophe which, I think, never has been excelled. "Yet I do not give up the country. I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, there is on her lips a spirit of life and on her cheek a glow of beauty—

> 'Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet
> Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks,
> And Death's pale flag is not advanced there.'

While a plank of the vessel sticks together I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail and carry the light bark of his faith with every new breath of wind; I will remain anchored here with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall." With these words it may be said that the career of Grattan was over. Some years after the act of union was consummated he was prevailed upon to enter the Imperial Parliament to aid the struggle for Catholic emancipation. He sat as member for Dublin, and for thirteen years he fought in the cause of his choice. In 1819 he was defeated by a majority of two, and thus the relief of Catholics was postponed for ten years. He died on the 6th of June, 1820, and was laid in Westminster Abbey near the friend of his youth, Fox, and the enemy of his country, Pitt.

A PEOPLE'S MEMORY.

Such is a feeble outline of the character and career of the man whom Ireland has honored to-day. It is but natural that a man gifted with powers of oratory which Lord Russell, Lord Mahon, Lord Byron, Moore, Curran, O'Connell, and a host of authorities have declared to be unequaled should be the darling of a people who have a passion for eloquence. But there is another and a higher reason for the universal honor in which the name of Grattan is held. It has been the fate of this people to be led by men of brilliant powers and poor morals. Swift is not an admirable character. Flood accepted £150,000 from the people and never regained his influence. Curran was notoriously loose. O'Connell himself was an errant knight, and the collection of "the rent" from a distressed people, however blameless, ruined him with the English people. It has been thus from the first hour of patriots, even until now. Henry Grattan is the sole exception. He was sober when it was the fashion in both countries to be drunk. He paid his bills when no gentleman regarded debt as an incumbrance. He was proud as he was poor, and had all the independence of a Spartan. He was chivalrous, even to Quixotism; quick to the very excess of generosity, sensitive as a woman, simple as a child. It may be cited as evidence of the popular belief in his powers of imagery, that until a few years ago, even well-instructed people believed that that apostrophe to Ireland—"Thou art not conquered"—was his own. It was always printed in his speeches in prose form, and was accepted as one of the masterstrokes of his ingenious fancy. You will recognize it as the exclamation of *Romeo* when he recognizes *Juliet* in the tomb of all the Capulets. The plea of popular ignorance suggested by the fact is almost set aside by the consideration that a beautiful figure of Shakespeare's was actually attributed to another, and certainly the mistake is more excusable in the case of Grattan than in that of any man of oratorical fame.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STATUE.

How he came to have a statue is in itself a pretty story. There had been much talk on the subject, but nothing positive had been done. The city had had a statue to some one on hand time out of mind. Now it was Moore, now it was Crampton, now it was Goldsmith, now it was Davis, now it was Burke, and then came the great scheme for O'Connell's. It so fell out that Grattan was remembered, but postponed, and waiting became tolerable. There came a time when the Fenian disturbance agitated the whole island. The *Nation* newspaper was prosecuted by the State for seditious articles, and the editor, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. While he was in jail the public started a testimonial, partly in defiance to the Government, and partly because it was tolerably well known that Mr. Sullivan was not rich. The collection had reached about £350 when news of it reached Mr. Sullivan. He instantly discountenanced the proceeding, and when he was liberated, as he was at the end of two-thirds of his term, he handed over the bulk sum as the nucleus of a subscription to set up a public statue to Henry Grattan in Dublin. He demanded that the movement should be free of all party spirit or enterprise, and that no further mention of his name should be made. The money came in rapidly from all quarters, from men of all sorts and conditions, Conservatives, Liberals, Radicals, Nationalists, and Irishmen of the peaceful order. Foley undertook the commission, and beautiful is his execution. The figure and pedestal are about twenty-four feet high; the former ten and the latter fourteen. Grattan is arrayed in the coat of a country gentleman; his left hand holds the breast-collar, while the right is raised high in air, as though he were in the very tempest of passion. His face is lighted up with enthusiasm and his classic features are beautifully and delicately caught. The pose is graceful and commanding, the figure light and still majesty, the whole portraying enthusiasm and power. The statue is in College Green, and faces Trinity College, from either side of which look Goldsmith and Burke, both masterpieces by Foley. The old Parliament House is by his side; he is on the classic ground of the Volunteers, a beautiful monition of his own life and labors.

THE CEREMONY.

To-day's ceremony was of the slightest, consistent with popular enthusiasm. The trades of Dublin walked in procession and carried their banners and played their bands. Their banners are pretty and their bands are bad, and I have noticed that when dirty faces prevail in a crowd the crowd ceases to be inspiring. To-day's crowd was very big, very enthusiastic, very orderly, and very sober. There was a cavalcade of mounted Police alongside the procession from the Mansion House, from which the Lord Mayor and Corporation started in order. The City Marshal was on horseback, and all the municipal paraphernalia usual on festive occasions added to the spectacle. The windows in the leading streets were filled by ladies, and handkerchiefs were waved in that meaning manner peculiar to the sex. There was nothing wanting which good will and hearty applause could bring, and the weather was sufficiently favorable. The programme was slight enough. When the processions had formed into a mass, and the principals had taken their places on the platform, Lord Gort took the chair. He reminded the assemblage that his ancestors had always voted with Grattan in the Irish House of Commons, and the reminder was, of course, very warmly received. Then Lady Laura Grattan, widow of the patriot's eldest son, uncovered the statue. Mr. Gibson, member of Parliament for the University, moved that it be dedicated to the memory of Henry Grattan, patriot, orator, and statesman. Mr. Henry, member of Parliament for Galway, seconded this proposal. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Louth—the promoter of the movement—proposed that the statue be given in charge to the Corporation. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Brooks, ex-Lord Mayor and member of Parliament for Dublin, received it, and the proceedings were at an end. The speeches were all brief, as speeches in January and in open air should be. Mr. Sullivan's was by far the most touching and eloquent, and this, although Mr. Butt, the first of living Irish orators, made a very happy effort. The occasion was certainly notable in Irish annals, which are as a rule the record of party celebrations and divided counsels. The students of Trinity College were side by side with the most advanced Nationalists. The Home Rule members of Parliament to the number of thirty were in company with the most advanced Tories in the country. Catholic clergymen and Protestant clergymen found common ground and a common cause. In the vast crowd that stretched either way for more than half a mile were gathered citizens of every degree and every shade of political faith. All this may seem very commonplace to dwellers in other lands. In Ireland it is a phenomenon. If one could believe that the year thus begun would see a firmer friendship and a larger toleration, a quicker sympathy for common purposes, a livelier temper for the common good, then, indeed, to-day might be regarded as a great day for Ireland.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—The Tredegar Company's iron works have suspended. From five to six hundred operatives are thrown out of employment. The liabilities are not yet known, but a statement is being prepared, which will be furnished later.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 17.—N. B. Mondon, hardware dealer, and John Eager, groceryman, both of this village, have recently failed. Their liabilities are not known.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 483; California, 93½; Segregated Belcher, 94; Ophir, 64½; Chollar, 101; Savage, new stock, 26¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 21½; Gould & Curry, 21¾; Best & Belcher, 67¾; Hale & Norcross 70½; Crown Point, 23¾; Yellow Jacket, 100; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 23½; Belcher, 33¾; Confidence, 22; Sierra Nevada, 23¾; Exchequer, 14; Overman, 59; Justice, 28¾; Caledonia, 22½.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

AN EVENING SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES—THE CONTEST IN THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT—FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE BILL REPEALING THE GRAY NUNS ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The evening session of the Legislature was notable for the unimportance of the business transacted, and the ability for making long and tedious speeches displayed by a number of members of the lower house. Speaker Husted has declared that the present session shall not exceed the 100 days, and his own rapid expedition of business led to the belief that the promise might be fulfilled. It is now evident, however, that it will require all his tact and energy to prevent the Legislature from sitting longer than the allotted time. To-night nearly the whole session was wasted in speeches that might just as well have been unspoken, and unless some unforseen circumstance should prevent certain gentlemen from airing their eloquence, as they did this evening, the present session will undoubtedly be stamped as one of the most "talking" on record. Mr. Cleary has presented a bill appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River from Troy to Albany. One introduced by Mr. Forster amends the law in relation to the Sheriff's fees in the City of New-York; it provides as follows: Section 4. In cases of sales at auctions in partition and foreclosure by Referees appointed by the Court, they [the Referees] shall have practiced as counselors at law of the Supreme Court for ten years after their admission to practice, and they shall be entitled to receive the same fees and disbursements as are allowed by section 2 hereof to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and they shall attach to their reports of sale the item of their fees and disbursements, which shall be taxed by the court at the request of any party to the action. Another bill introduced by Mr. Forster relates to the paving of Fifth avenue, and provides that the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to cause Fifth avenue, between Twenty-fourth street and the Central park, to be repaved with Telford McAdam pavement, in such manner as the department may approve, and to cause the cross-walks to be relaid when, in the opinion of the department, they are not in good repair; provided, however, that the work shall be done under contract awarded to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as required by law, unless the Common Council shall, by a two-thirds vote, order otherwise. To prevent the bill from conflicting with the existing laws, Mr. Forster also introduced a bill which provides that the Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and streets immediately adjoining the same above Fifty-ninth street, and shall also control the pavement of Fifth avenue from Twenty-third street to Central Park, and that in regard to such pavement they shall possess all the powers and authority now held by the Board of Aldermen and the Department of Public Works. Under the order of motions and resolutions, Mr. Englehardt, of New-York, moved to recommit the bill which aims to protect animals by making it a misdemeanor to throw glass and nails into the streets of New-York City. Forster and Shieffelin, of Westchester, opposed the motion. Mr. Englehardt spoke at length in its favor, and it was then put and lost. On motion of Mr. Worth, the Assembly committee charged with the reapportionment of the State, was increased from seven to nine members. The Assembly then went into General Orders, and considered the bill which provides for the continuance of the stone-cutting work on the new Capitol. Messrs. Sloan and Hogeboom favored the bill. Mr. Weiant, of Rockland, opposed it in a long and incoherent address, which no one seemed to notice was out of order, and it was then ordered to a third reading. The bill regarding the throwing of glass and nails into the streets of New-York was progressed after a long debate, and then the House adjourned.

In the Assembly Chamber to-morrow the Woman's Suffrage Association will have a hearing before the Judiciary Committee. Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lillie D. Blake will make addresses.

When the Senate was called to order barely a sufficient number of members were present to constitute a quorum. Only business of a routine character was transacted, but some interest was created by the presentation of the amended memorial of Col. James Cavanagh, in reference to the election of John C. Jacobs, in the Third Senatorial District. Col. Cavanagh's grounds of protest are various. He claims that inmates of the Kings County Alms-house, inmates of the Inebriate Asylum, and prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, were taken to the polls and ballots placed in their hands, which they cast for Jacobs. It is also claimed that in the Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward there was an illegal Board of Canvassers; that in said election district 30 votes cast for Cavanagh were counted for Jacobs, and that 19 votes cast for Cavanagh were counted as scattering for the reason that in preparing the ballot the last letter of the memorialist's name was cut off. Col. Cavanagh concludes his petition by declaring his ability to prove that ninety-four votes were illegally cast for Jacobs. Should the Committee on Privileges and Elections throw out these ninety-four votes, Col. Cavanagh's election would be secured by about thirty-one majority. Col. Cavanagh's memorial gave rise, after the adjournment, to some informal discussion concerning the protested seats in the Senate. Protests are made against the legality of the election of Senator Vedder, of the Thirty-second District, and Senator Gerard, of the Seventh District. In both cases the protests are made under the eighth section of the third article of the State Constitution. Senator Vedder was, within 100 days of his election, a Register in Bankruptcy, and Senator Gerard was an Inspector of Public Schools in the City of New-York. The question to be decided in Mr. Vedder's case is purely a legal one, and the decision of the Judiciary Committee will depend on whether a Register in Bankruptcy is or is not a civil officer, holding office under the United States Government. If it is decided in Mr. Gerard's case that a School Inspector is an officer of the City Government, he will be unseated.

Among politicians there is much anxiety to learn the names of the committee, to be appointed by the President pro tem. of the Senate, on the reapportionment of the Senatorial districts in the State. The Democrats clamor loudly for three members of the committee. They are not entitled to more than two, but it is possible that a larger representation may be given them. Senator Woodin will be Chairman of the committee; the other Republican members will be Harris, Rogers, and Booth. The President pro tem. of the Senate has allowed the Lieutenant Governor to name the Democratic members. Senator Gerard will be a member of the committee, but the other appointments will not positively be known until to-morrow. A caucus of Republican Senators will be held to-morrow in reference to the nomination of Mr. Schuyler for Auditor by the Governor, and in reference to the resignation of Mr. Chapman, as Superintendent of the State Department of Insurance. If there is any Republican now in the Auditor's office who can legally hold the appointment, Mr. Schuyler will not be confirmed. The statutes in reference to the subject are being carefully examined by Senator Robertson. There is a law of comparatively recent date which provides that in the case of the absence or sickness of the Auditor, the Deputy can transact the business of the office, but it hardly applies in this instance; and, in any event, it does not confer membership of the Canal Board on the Deputy thus succeeding to office. Another and older statute is in existence, under the provisions of which it is possible the Deputy Auditor will assume the duties and rights of the Auditor. If it is found that the law requires the Governor to fill the vacancy, Mr. Schuyler will be confirmed at once, so that the interests of the State may not suffer. Concerning the Superintendency of the State Department of Insurance, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Chapman, it is pretty certain that the Republican majority in the Senate will refuse to confirm any Democrat that the Governor may name. The present Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Smythe, is thoroughly familiar with the intricate and onerous duties of the office. By refusing to confirm a Democrat, should the Governor nominate one, the management of the office will be retained in the hands of Mr. Smythe.

The bill introduced by Senator Woodin to repeal the Grey Nuns act has been reported favorably from the Committee on Literature. It will be printed to-morrow and probably come up for consideration in Committee of the Whole the following day. Among the other bills introduced in the Senate was one removing business disabilities from married women. Under its provision they can sue and be sued on business contracts, they can make and indorse notes, and assume all the other legal responsibilities, rights in business which heretofore have been denied them. Senator Schoonmaker introduced a bill which further amends the law of 1848 in reference to the simplification of practice, pleadings, and proceedings in the courts of this State. It provides that the places for holding the General and Special Terms of Circuit Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and County Courts shall be designated by statute. General and Special Terms of the courts named may be adjourned to any future day, by an entry to that effect made in the minutes of the court, and persons may be summoned and causes noticed for courts adjourned in the manner stated. A special term of the Supreme Court may be adjourned in the same way, and then adjourn from time to time as the Justice holding may order. An action triable without a jury may be tried at an adjourned term in Chambers when both sides consent. The annual report of the State Inebriate Asylum was presented by Senator Robertson.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES—EMBARRASSMENT CAUSED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—SPENDING MORE THAN THE APPROPRIATIONS TO BE MADE INDICTABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 17.—Both houses of the State Legislature assembled to-night, and were in session about an hour. In the Senate President Sewell announced the following standing committees:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Magie, Potts, Hopper.
On the Revision of Laws—Messrs. Thorn, Kirk, Abbett.
On Finance—Messrs. Potts, Schultze, Hendrickson.
On Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Jarrard, Kirk, Abbett.
On Education—Messrs. Hill, Magie, Blackwell.
On Militia—Messrs. Schultze, Willetts, Dayton.
On Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Jarrard, Leaming, Smith.
On Miscellaneous Corporations—Messrs. Leaming, Plummer, Hopper.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Mathers, Plummer, Silverthorn.
On Fisheries—Messrs. Schultze, Mathers, Dayton.
On Bank and Insurance Companies—Messrs. Kirk, Potts, Blackwell.
On Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Willetts, Smith, Moore.
On Elections—Messrs. Kirk, Thorn, Moore.
On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Plummer, Madden, Silverthorn.
On Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Willetts, Mathers, Moore.
On Riparian Rights—Messrs. Magie, Jarrard, Hendrickson.
On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Leaming, Mathers, Madden.
On State Prison—Messrs. Thorn, Plummer, Hopper.
On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Hill, Kirk, Smith.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Willetts, Mathers, Blackwell.
On Library—Messrs. Potts, Leaming, Abbett.
On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Schultze, Potts, Hopper.
On Federal Relations—Messrs Magie, Hill, Abbett.
On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Potts, Leaming, Madden.
On Passed Bills—Messrs. Mathers, Willetts, Madden.
On Printing—Messrs. Leaming, Schultze, Hendrickson.
On Soldiers' Home—Messrs. Willetts, Hill, Smith.
On Soldiers' Children's Home—Messrs. Hill, Schultze, Blackwell.
On Reform School for Boys—Messrs. Jarrard, Magie, Hendrickson.
On Industrial School for Girls—Messrs. Thorn, Willetts, Silverthorn.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Kirk, Thorn, Dayton.
On Centennial Celebration—Messrs. Kirk, Thorn, Dayton.
Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts—Messrs. Plummer, Jarrard, Dayton.

Senator Magee introduced a bill providing that in all cases in which notice of application for the passage of bills by the Legislature is required by the Constitution, such notices containing a true statement of the objects and substance of the bill shall be published in at least one paper in each county in which the proposed act is to take effect. The Constitutional amendments adopted last Fall have already begun to clog the wheels of State legislation. Last week Senator Kirk introduced a bill intended to revive the office of County Physician of Essex County, which was unintentionally abolished by one of the revised laws. Senator Abbett objected to-night that the bill was unconstitutional, being a special law for the regulation of the affairs of a single county. Senator Kirk withdrew his bill to amend it. Senator Abbett objected, also that the bill introduced last week, reducing the pay of the Senate officers, conflicted with a provision of the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from altering the pay of officials during the term for which they had been elected. Almost all the bills so far introduced into the Senate are claimed to be in conflict with the Constitution.

In the Assembly Mr. Lewis presented a bill making it an indictable malfeasance in office for any city, county or town board to expend or incur an obligation for more money than the appropriations amount to. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioners of the new Lunatic Asylum to submit to the Legislature a detailed account of the moneys expended by them, to whom paid, and from what fund drawn. Mr. Howell introduced a bill fixing Sheriffs' fees, and a bill providing that no suit to which a female may be a party shall abate by reason of her marriage. Mr. Cross, of Newark, introduced a bill providing that in case of the death or inability to serve of any Sheriff, the Coroner receiving the highest number of votes shall succeed to the office. The act is intended to meet the case of Essex County, whose Sheriff is very ill. If he dies the four Coroners of the county will be entitled to succeed him.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE CHURCHES INCLUDED IN THE CALL OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH—THE ARRANGEMENTS NOT YET COMPLETED.

The Special Committee of Seven, appointed by Plymouth Church to make the necessary preparations for the Advisory Council which is to meet in the City of Brooklyn at an early day, for the purpose of giving advice to Plymouth Church upon certain matters of church discipline, held a secret meeting last night for the purpose of discussing the matters appertaining to such preparations and agreeing upon the list of churches and ministers to be invited. The committee revised the list as previously prepared, leaving off many of those invited to the Mutual Council, and adding others not included in that catalogue. The letter-missive is ready to be issued as soon as all the churches are agreed upon. Great care is being exercised in the matter of selecting delegates, as it is the intention that the council shall be of such a character as that all people shall be content to consider the controversy forever closed, so far as church action is concerned. Several of the churches invited were included in those invited by Mrs. Moulton.

The names of the churches to be invited to participate in the council have not been made public, and it was impossible to obtain anything like a full list of them last night. The following partial list, however, was gleaned from a member of the committee in conversation, with the names of the Pastors, so far as they could be ascertained:

First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C.; Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., Pastor.
South Church, Concord, N. H., Rev. S. L. Blake, Pastor.
Kirk Street Church, Lowell, Mass.
First Church, Binghamton, N. Y.
Trinity Church, Orange, N. J., Rev. B. G. Greene, Pastor.
Asylum Hill Church, Hartford, Conn.
First Church, Stamford, Conn., Rev. G. B. Wilcox, Pastor.
Church at Orange Valley, N. J.
First Church, New-Haven, Conn., Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor.
Berkley Street Church, Boston, Mass., Rev. William B. Wright, Pastor.
Bellville Avenue Church, Newark, N. J., George M. Boynton, Pastor.
First Church, Farmington, Conn.
North Avenue Church, Cambridge, Mass.
South Church, Boston, Mass.

The above does not comprise more than a third of the churches which are to be invited. The list of ministers without charges is also to be very large, among whom will be the following: Prof. Hyde, of Chicago; President J. M. Sturtevant, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.; Prof. Chapin, Beloit, Wis.; Dr. Leonard Bacon, New-Haven, Conn.; President C. B. Hurlbert, Middlebury College, Connecticut; Prof. Dwight Fisher, Yale College. These are also but a portion of the ministers to be invited. They are all, however, that had been definitely agreed upon last night, so far as could be ascertained. No Brooklyn or New-York churches or ministers are to be invited. It is thought that perhaps the remainder of the churches and ministerial delegates may be agreed upon to-day, but it is not absolutely certain that they will. The time for the holding of the council has not yet been determined upon, but it is thought that it will convene early in February. It is intended to make it the largest in numbers and most weighty in character and influence of any church council which has ever been held in this country.

THE BROOKLYN RING SUITS.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the result of the argument which is to be had to-day in the matter of the change of venue in the suits pending against the members of the Brooklyn Ring. The Brooklyn Tax-payers' Association some time since received a letter from Attorney General Fairchild informing them that in the absence of any appropriation they would be expected to contribute the funds necessary to carry on the suits and to pay Mr. John E. Parsons, the attorney for the State. A member of the Tax-payers' Association said last night that sufficient funds had been raised to prosecute the suits thus far, and that no more money would be advanced until the argument before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court of New-York, for a change of venue, had been decided. The same gentleman said that it was generally understood among those interested that, if the cases are to be tried in Brooklyn, the parties who have furnished the money would hesitate to cotribute any further sums, as the trial there would undoubtedly result in a disagreement or an acquittal. He added that no meeting of the association had been held for some time past, because the members would not come together until the question of change of venue could be settled.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Newport says the schooner John Ossar, Capt. Olay, of and from New-York, for Providence, laden with scrap iron, put in there on Saturday night last, and left for her destination on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. When off Conimicut, and during a squall from the northward and westward, she capsized and sank, and is now in the channel entirely submerged. Messrs. Waters and Mitchell, wreckers, have gone this morning to make arrangements for raising her. The crew were rescued by assistance from the Connecticut Light-house. Patrick Mulligan, the cook, received a severe injury on the head, and remains at the light-house.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Jan. 17.—The ship Jacob V. Troop, from Callao, with guano, arrived here last night in tow of the steamer Vindicator. The ship struck on Peck's Beach Saturday evening, got off yesterday, and was towed to the Breakwater. She left for Philadelphia this morning, in tow, with six feet of water in her hold. She has an extra crew aboard.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, La., Jan. 17.—The pilot boat Oriental picked up at sea yesterday, about fourteen miles south-east of this bar, ten bales of cotton, the pilot boat Ella six bales, and the pilot boat Haze two bales. The bark Galathea reports passing a bark in that direction hove-to, and picking up cotton.

"Heal Thyself."

THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of about nine hundred pages, illustrated with over two hundred and fifty engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sick, Bilious, and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents, or sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of the price. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

From the Lafayette Daily Courier.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people, and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this the great work of his life.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; a "Housekeeper's Column," made up of receipts and notes full of interest and instruction; a page of Current Literature; a page of Agricultural Matter; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

The efforts of the publishers of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to extend its circulation by increasing its value to the reader, through material improvements and the introduction of new features, are meeting with a gratifying response. The recent increase in its circulation has been rapid beyond precedent in its history.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Humphrey's Witch Hazel Gives Perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway, elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c. Beautiful boxes note paper.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Neat and portable as a tooth brush.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Colds and hoarseness. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

ADDISON—FARRINGTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Roberts, THOMAS ADDISON to BESSIE CURTICE FARRINGTON.

SMITH—SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., AMZA SMITH to ELLA, daughter of W. Higbie Smith, Esq.

TAYLOR—FERGUSON.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., at Mount Vernon, N. Y., FRANK R. TAYLOR and JENNIE P. FERGUSON, both of the above village.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—The remains of Dr. HENRY JAMES ANDERSON arrived in this City on Saturday, the 15th inst. The remains will lie in St. Gabriel's Church, 37th st., between 1st and 2d avs., until Tuesday morning. They will be taken thence on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where, at 10 o'clock, a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Friends and relatives, and the societies of which the deceased was a member, are invited to attend at the Cathedral.

BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, on 15th inst., OLIVER B. BALDWIN, M. D., aged 81 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his brother, Rev. J. Abeel Baldwin, No. 407 Adelphi st., on Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

BEACH.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, at the residence of her daughter, No. 248 East 49th st., Mrs. SARAH R. BEACH, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral services at 1:30, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, at Rahway, N. J.

BROWN.—On Friday, 14th inst., at Clifton, Staten Island, RODMAN BROWN, son of the late Gen. Harvey Brown, of the United States Army.

BRYCE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 17, JAMES BRYCE, in the 59th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE LANOY.—On Sunday, 16th inst., ELIZABETH T. DE LANOY, daughter of Mary A. and the late Madison De Lanoy.
Funeral at 2 o'clock on the 18th inst., at No. 474 Warren st., Brooklyn.
☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

DODGE.—Of scarlet fever, on Sunday, 16th inst., EDITH D., infant daughter of Dr. Henry N. and Mary J. Dodge.

DUNHAM.—On Monday, Jan. 17, of diphtheria, BESSIE, only daughter of Edward A. and Elizabeth Dunham, aged 7 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 235 East 105th st., Harlem, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Troy for interment in Oakwood Cemetery on Wednesday.
☞ Troy papers please copy.

FENNER.—Suddenly, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, BENJAMIN FENNER.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVEN.—At Fort Washington, on the morning of the 17th inst., SARAH SHERBURNE LANGDON, wife of the late John Appleton Haven.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRINGTON.—Suddenly, Jan. 14, KETURAH A. HARRINGTON, in the 57th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wesley Reeve, Pulaski st., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

IRELAND.—On Monday, 17th inst., at 2 A. M., of paralysis, SARAH BELSTON IRELAND, in the 79th year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Ireland, formerly of this City.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 389 State st., Bridgeport, Conn. Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M.

JEROLIMAN.—Jan. 17, HARRY JEROLIMAN, aged 51 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 448 West 41st st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KETELTAS.—Sunday evening, Jan. 16, WILLIAM A. KETELTAS, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, 5th av., Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at 10:30 o'clock.

LOGAN.—On the 15th inst., MONTGOMERY LOGAN, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Grove st., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

MARSHALL.—At Rossville, Staten Island, Jan. 15, Mrs. PHEBE MARSHALL, in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral at the Episcopal Church to-day, at 1:30 o'clock.

REDFIELD.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 14, ANNIE M., wife of Isaac B. Reddeld.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:05 and 10:10 A. M.

RYDER.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., HENRY V. RYDER, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 66 West 47th st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEELE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 16, ALFRED HILLER, infant son of Annie E. and Peter B. Steele, aged one month.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 139 6th av., Brooklyn, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEBBINS.—At Oswego, Jan. 15, 1876, CAROLINE V. C. STEBBINS, wife of Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, Pastor of Grace Church, and daughter of Joshua M. Van Cott.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 1 o'clock, at No. 183 Henry st., corner of Montague st., Brooklyn.

TRACY.—On Saturday, 15th January, LUCY G., wife of William Tracy, and daughter of the late Frederick Perkins, of Lisbon, Conn.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 326 5th av., on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—Of diphtheria, Saturday, Jan. 15, GEORGE HALL, oldest child of Archibald and the late Emma E. Taylor, and grandson of the late Hon. George Hall, of Brooklyn, in the 8th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at No. 40 East 9th st., this City.

WELLS.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, 1876, REBECCA, widow of Benjamin G. Wells, in the 83d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 Lexington av., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the association, held at the residence of their Chairman, Frederic De Peyster, LL. D., on the 15th day of January 1876, it was, on motion,

Resolved as follows: This committee has heard with deep regret of the decease of the late President, Dr. Henry J. Anderson. Although he had passed the "three score years and ten," and had reached an age which is felt by most men to be the beginning of decline, yet his activity and energy, both of body and mind, continued in an extraordinary degree until his last short sickness, and gave reason to hope that we would enjoy the pleasures and benefits of his society and counsels for years to come. But it has pleased "Him who does all things well" to take him to Himself.

He was connected with our college as a student, Professor, or Trustee, from the year 1814 (with but few intervals) until his death—and with this association from its organization, as a member, to the same period, and for many years as its revered and beloved President.

He entered college with pre-eminent honors and retained the same high position until his graduation, when every member of his class readily acknowledged that the distinction "beyond competition," conferred upon him, was well earned—not merely by his position, but as true in fact in relation to all the departments, whether in mathematics or the classics, but especially in the former.

At an early age he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the college. These were the subjects which peculiarly suited his genius and in which he was pre-eminent. At the same time he continued to improve himself by the study of the Latin and Greek authors and made himself familiar and a critic in the languages of both. He also read and conversed with great ease in French, Italian, and German.

While we admire his great talents and regret their loss to the college and to this association, we honor him still more for his moral qualities. It has been said that there was not one of the students who received his instruction in college who did not love him and look on him as his friend.

The manner in which this association continued to re-elect him as their President, against his continued remonstrances, showed the same feeling toward him on the part of those with whom he was recently connected.

He possessed great evenness of temper; a mild, persuasive, and genial disposition; a great regard for the feelings of his scholars and of his associates and fellow-members, and a great love of justice and fairness.

These qualities, brought out in his long career as our presiding officer, and well known to those who knew him more intimately, endeared him to all, and especially to those who knew him best. They overshadowed his great mental attainments, which his natural reserve and modesty prevented him from displaying.

It is a consolation in our loss to call to mind the character of so bright and so pure a man.

Resolved, That this committee will attend the funeral of Dr. Henry J. Anderson as a mark of respect to him, and that we request the members of our association, and the other Alumni of the college, also, to attend at such time and place as shall be appointed by the relatives of our departed associate.

Resolved, That the preceding resolutions be published in such of the newspapers of this City as the secretary may select, and that a copy of these proceedings be furnished by the Secretary, with the expression of our sympathy, to the relatives of the deceased.

JULIEN T. DAVIES, Secretary.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College and of the association, and the Alumni of the college generally, are requested to meet at Columbia College Law School, No. 8 Great Jones st., (north-west corner of Lafayette place,) at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, Jan. 18, for the purpose of attending in a body the funeral of the late Dr. Henry J. Anderson.

JAN. 17, 1876. JULIEN T. DAVIES, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hoenstauffen, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being? Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered, ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN YEARS, and which is exclusively prescribed by all leading physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC, (FREE FROM ANYTHING OF AN ALCOHOLIC NATURE,) is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists. Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Head-quarters, 33d st., near Broadway, for purposes of organization. JOEL W. MASON, President.
WILLIAM HERRING, Assistant Secretary.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., A COLLECTION OF OLD AND NEW BOOKS. Many of them scarce and curious.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

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FEBRUARY, 1876.

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II. ARE YOU MY WIFE?
III. THE STORY OF EVANGELINE IN PROSE.
IV. THE PATIENT CHURCH. (Poetry.)
V. SIR THOMAS MORE.
VI. PRIMITIVE CIVILIZATION.
VII. MADAME'S EXPERIMENT.
VIII. THE BASQUES.
IX. THE ETERNAL YEARS.
X. MISSIONS IN MAINE FROM 1613 TO 1654.
XI. PRUSSIA AND THE CHURCH.
XII. GARCIA MORENO.
XIII. A REVIVAL IN FROGTOWN.
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LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent.
No. 9 Warren st., New-York.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bells" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehen" Waltz, Arenson, 50c.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 17, was one by Wood & Todd, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 16 West Seventeenth street, south side, 275 west of Fifth avenue, for $19,500, to Catharine A. Schuchardt, plaintiff in the legal action. The remaining auctions of the day were adjourned, as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house and four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, 24th inst; sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of a house and lot on West Seventy-third street, east of Eleventh avenue, 31st inst.; and sale by Mr. Harnett, of four lots on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, west of Eleventh avenue, adjourned to Feb. 14. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 414 West Thirty-third street, south side, 290 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By C. S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue. Also similar sale, C. C. Bugelow, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.11 by 150, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 79 feet west of Second avenue.

By Richard J. Garretson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 12 East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 150 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Bosse, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 271 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. McCrea, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 184 West Fourth street, south side, 275 feet east of Macdougal street. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 57 Willett street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JAN. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Wood & Todd.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 16 West 17th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 25x92 .... $19,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

6th av., e. s., 39.6 ft. s. of 32d st., 59.3x130.7, to Broadway, leasehold; William Topping to James W. Smith $35,000
84th and 86th st., Avenue B and East River, leasehold; Charles Saiser to Thomas Baer .... nom.
84th and 86th st., Avenue B and East River, leasehold; Thomas Baer to Herman Saiser and others .... nom.
126th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11; Herman H. Brunjes and wife to George F. Martens 10,000
William st., n. e. corner Fulton st., 51.5x20.5; same to Peter Brunjes 53,000
1st av., e. s., 75.7 ft. s. of 125th st., 25x75; same to Aivah A. Clark 10,500
124th st., s. s., 106 ft. w. of 4th av., 100x100.11; Margaret E. Adriance to Henry E. Davies .... nom.
Marble st., s. s., 190x108, 24th Ward; Maria Hellacher and husband to Anton Hupfel 4,100
2d av., n. e. corner of 50th st., 20.5x70; Anthony Hills to Terence Farley 23,000
2d av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 111th st., 25.2½x100; Leopold Beringer to Moses Ehrenreich 17,500
58th st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x80.5; Mary Bleeson and husband to Richard Tracy 8,000
8th av., e. s., 43.3½ ft. n. of 30th st., 18.6x60.10; Jacob Barcush and wife to Julia Spies 14,000
122d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 90.11x100; Shepherd H. Knapp to Bernard Smyth .... nom.
Madison av., s. e. corner of 68th st., 175x100.5; Robert McCafferty and wife to Thomas Pearson 14,000
91st st., n. s. corner of 4th av., 185x—; Theodore Martine to Matilda F. Martine and others .... nom.
Palisade av., n. e. corner Washington av., irregular, 24th Ward; David M. Morrison to Margaret E. Putnam .... nom.
57th st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x100.5; John O'Donnell and wife to Terence F. Cudey .... nom.
Palisade av., n. e. corner Washington av., irregular; albert E. Putnam and wife to David M. Morrison .... nom.
Stanton st., s. s., 80 ft. e of Norfolk st., 20x50; Adele Repper to George Wiemann .... nom.
40th st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of 7th av., 14.3x98.9; Jeremiah Sherwood and wife to Samuel Sherwood .... nom.
40th st., same property; Samuel Sherwood to Caroline M. Sherwood .... nom.
49th st., n. s., 131.3 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x100.5; Andrew E. Seiter to Dickson G. Watts .... nom.
Same property; Mary H. Watts to Andrew E. Seiter .... nom.
5th av., w. s., 25.2½ ft. s. of 114th st., 25x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to James E. Martin 17,750
119th st., n. s., 398 ft. e. of Avenue A, irregular; F. A. Paddock, Referee, to Annie V. Lee 6,275
61st st., n. s., 191 ft. e. of 3d av., 18x100.5; Alfred Bussell to James Meehen 16,500
Duane st., No. 177, n. s., 25.6x87.6; George Huyler to John J. Jenkins 15,000
Lexington av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 35x90; Adolf Levinge and wife to Guy R. Pelton 33,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 76 South st., 8 years and 4 months; Anthony Barclay to Philip Ketterer $4,000
No. 393 West st., 10 years; Edmund Terry to Patrick Calligan 600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON SQUARE.

For sale, the elegant house south-east corner Madison square and 25th st., 50x100, with extra lot (25x98.9) adjoining in the rear, on which is a first-class fire-proof stable and coach-house; the furniture, which is very handsome and is adapted for the house, will be sold with it if desired.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 33.6 feet front, lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., NO. 68 BROADWAY, offer for sale the following desirable dwelling-houses:
East 30th st., near Lexington av., $10,000.
Lexington av., corner, four story, $23,000.
West 11th st., near 5th av., $19,000.
Madison av., corner, four story, $23,000.
East 43d st., three story, $9,000.
Prospect place, (also others,) $10,000.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE IN 16TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV., 34 feet by half the block.
For particulars Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

"AT LOWEST REDUCTIONS."—ELEGANT double dwelling and stable, Murray Hill, near 5th av.
Also, No. 59 5th av., full-size house with extension.
Offices No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 59 FIFTH AV.
25x60, WITH THREE-STORY BACK BUILDING AND back stairs; well arranged and in perfect order; lot 100; price low, and ninety per cent. will be left on mortgage, if desired, or the whole amount can be paid in cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A first-class four-story high-stoop light-stone house; size, 15x65x100.5 feet; for sale, with elegant furniture, at a bargain; possession at once. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

PLEASANT, BRIGHT FRONT AND OTHER rooms on second and fourth floors; large, cheerful dining-room, parlor floor; house 28 feet wide. No. 26 West 16th st.

GOTHIC TOP.—SMOKING CHIMNEYS cured or no charge; thirty days' trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

WM. CRUIKSHANK HAS REMOVED to office No. 45 Astor House. General management of real estate a specialty.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A HOUSE, NO. 12 EAST 75TH ST., WILL be sold at auction at the Exchange on Jan. 25; size, 25x60x102.2; four-story and basement brown stone; hardwood finished throughout; chandeliers included. Those desiring a great bargain should attend.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—NO. 238, 4TH AV.—POSSESSION IMmediately. Address THOMAS PITTIS, Box No. 381, Plainfield, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

NEWPORT, R. I.

To rent for the season of 1876, a large villa never before offered for rent; fully and freshly furnished; near bathing beach and cliff, and within ten minutes of the club. Principals only address Box No. 947 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.
CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

ADJOINING PARK AV., 35TH ST.—ELEgantly located and furnished four-story medium-sized dwelling; rent low; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

CHEAP RENTS AND GOOD LOCATIONS —TO LET.—Carmine st., three-story store, $660; Church st., store and basement, $1,000; 4th av., store and basement, $1,000; Maiden lane, four-story store, $3,000; Broadway, store and basement, $4,000; Union square, five-story store, $7,000; Broadway, five story, basement, and sub-cellar, $11,000; Broadway, corner, five-story store, near Lord & Taylor's, $12,000 and taxes. Others.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NO. 718 BROADWAY, STORE ABOUT 25x120, with basement and subcellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building, well lighted, and desirable location for book trade; the premises can be leased on favorable terms, together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY, STORE AND basement, about 25x100; well lighted and well located for the book trade; will be put in order to suit tenant, and rented at a very low figure. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL trade to rent. Apply to agents for the owners. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in good order, desirable neighborhood, moderate rent, between Madison and 7th avs., above 35th st., for a small family with best references. Answer, giving location and price, R. H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—AT NO. 588 6TH AV., FURNISHED and unfurnished houses and flats for responsible tenants. A. DAILEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Reliable and most trustworthy Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (Established 1853,) private families, hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding-houses, &c., can find a large number of servants, such as governesses, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, girls for general house-work, &c., waiting for situations for City or country at reduced wages. These servants have been selected by the well-known proprietor, their references carefully examined, and they can all be faithfully recommended.

AT THE HOME BUREAU, NO. 543 6TH av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of the best colored servants, male and female, for any capacity.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT CHAMber-maid and waitress, with recent City reference; tidy, obliging, and willing; a servant to please any well-ordered family; City or country; understands fully the care of silver, &c. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing; very good chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; good washer and ironer; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver and glass-ware; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING OR ASSIST with Growing Children.—By a tidy young woman, competent in the above capacity; very neat and well recommended. Address C. Q., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—By a French Protestant young woman, or as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS—WAITress.—By two respectable young girls, one as chamber-maid and laundress, the other as waitress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 270 6th av. Ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and fine washing; the other as nurse or to make herself useful; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 521 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has first-class City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 441 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c. —By a Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at 327 East 12th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; will assist with the care of children and washing; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Address C. A., Box 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 118 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 311 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or care growing children, or do sewing; good reference from last employer. Apply at No. 216 West 32d st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A STEADY, CAREful, young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would care children; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and fine washing or sewing; City reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing or to take care of a baby. Call at No. 159 West 51st st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 126 West 35th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A good girl (Protestant) to do chamber-work and waiting, or will do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 551 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; would be obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class family cook; willing to go to the country; understands milk and butter; is a competent laundress, and withal a reliable, thorough servant for any family requiring such; wages will be less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a young woman as excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit; soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will assist in the washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. R.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands meats, game, pastries, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is an excellent cook and good bread and biscuit maker; will do the coarse washing; two years and nine months' reference from her last place. Address P. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, trustworthy girl who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, pastries, &c. in superior style; is also a good family laundress; has very best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL COOK, (German,) whose talent cannot be excelled; has unsurpassable testimonials; is not afraid to work or to keep her kitchen in order. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, as professed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable colored woman, neat and tidy, anxious for a situation in the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; experienced in all its branches; two and a half years' City reference. Address B. K., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; no objection to boarding-house; will do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; first-class baker; good City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as first-class cook, or to cook, wash, and iron; no objection to go out of the City; good reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 74th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 1,237 2d av., corner 65th st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer, or would take house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 414 East 15th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO understands the American cooking, in a private family; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do all kinds of American cooking; willing to do the washing of a small family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking and baking; keeps her kitchen in order; is well recommended. Address A. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; no objections to a boarding-house; the best of references. Call at the New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FAMIly cook, and a good baker, understanding the care of milk and butter; has good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A real cordon bleue, with good references, City; will go to a club. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 397 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 563 3d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 102 West 39th st.; ring bell No. 675.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron. Can be seen for two days at 303 East 35th st., second floor back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as cook, or assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 558 7th av., corner of 40th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best reference. Address A., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls in the same house; one is a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or will do the work of a small family between them; no objections to the country: first-class City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL COOK, (German,) whose talent cannot be excelled; has unsurpassable testimonials; is not afraid to work or to keep her kitchen in order. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as excellent plain cook; is a first-class baker and capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; no objections to a private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Call at No. 450 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no washing; will come for low wages; speaks English; is lately landed from Denmark; brings reliable reference. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, INDUStrious, competent girl; City or country; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; has very good City reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in a nice private family; City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 18th st., rear room, No. 5.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class; would do the coarse washing; City or country; good reference from last place. Address M. D., Box 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; meats, soups, game, desserts, &c., and to assist in washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 156 West 18th st., rear, room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE WOMAN AS THORough cook and good baker; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; or as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 477 2d av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Address or call at No. 411 East 17th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do house-work; is an excellent laundress; willing and obliging; has good references. Address T. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family. Call at present employer's from 9 to 4 P. M., for two days, No. 261 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker a few engagements; cuts, fits, and trims; suits made on the most reasonable terms. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring first bell left-hand side.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family; can finish after a dress-maker and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs machines; best City reference. Call or address A. J. K., No. 572 3d av.; second bell.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a dress-maker and seamstress; willing to assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 305 West 52d st., at present employer's.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY, OR WOULD take work to her home; can cut and fit; ladies' and children's outfits a specialty. Call at 1,106 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY, A STRANGER in the City, as housekeeper. Call all the week at No. 146 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant widow as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or widower's; is fully competent; understands marketing; can keep accounts; fifteen years' experience; good reference; City or country. Address for three days F. H. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman who understands her duties thoroughly as housekeeper; can take entire charge of a household; is a good market woman, and understands good English cooking; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent as housekeeper; City or country; best references given and required. Address J. W. N., Post Office Box No. 5,216.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper; the care of an invalid or children, by an efficient, reliable person. Address H., 203 East 15th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands general house-work thoroughly; very neat and desirable person; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, with reference, as general servant or cook and laundress; a good family cook and excellent laundress; makes bread, pies, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; City references if required; wages moderate. Inquire in the store, No. 281½ Elizabeth st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a plain family; is a plain cook, first-class washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 298 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, over two years in her last place; is neat, strong, and amiable; City only. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, COMpetent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid, with good City references; is an excellent hair dresser and seamstress; understands dressing young ladies in all kinds of toilet; has excellent references and a lady to be seen in town. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG lady as lady's maid or nurse to take care of children; would like to go with a family who anticipate going to California or South; best of references furnished. Address B. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN LADY (speaks French and English) as lady's maid to wait on a lady or young ladies; understands sewing and hair-dressing; good reference. Call at 232 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN "whom we know," as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polished, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style, and has excellent references from last place. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire of M. K.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; a first-class laundress; understands fluting; will do a little chamber-work if required; has two years and nine months' reference from her last place. Address D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; City or country; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who is a competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; is very orderly and well recommended. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 240 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; does French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of finery; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st., back room, second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as first-class laundress, or would take a first-class cook's situation in a private family; excellent City references. Call at 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call at 63 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class laundress, or would do house-work; City or country; good references. Call at 451 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE CANADIAN woman, to take charge of a laundry; has twelve years' experience, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at Morison's Trustworthy Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; understands French fluting; or chambermaid; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 1st av., third floor.

MAID, OR TAKE CHARGE OF A MISS.—By a French young woman who understands dress-making and hair-dressing thoroughly; would like a place in City or country; is a thorough seamstress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as maid and seamstress; or would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 409 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; IS COMpetent to bring a baby up from its birth on the bottle; will do chamber-work and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 12 East 18th st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWISS Protestant as nurse and seamstress; excellent machinist; will take care of an infant; has the best of City references, and a lady to be seen in the City. Call or address Swiss Nurse, French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take full charge of a baby or growing children; can take the entire charge from its birth; first-class City reference. Call at No. 400 West 48th st.

NURSE AND MAID—FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY A refined, good French girl; is a good seamstress; speaks French well, and fully reliable. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant person as nurse and seamstress; one who is faithful and kind; best City references. Address C. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY respectable colored girl, with good City reference from last employer, as nurse or chambermaid. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, TO TAKE care of children and do sewing; good reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL, sixteen years old, as nurse, or would learn light house-work. Can be seen at No. 241 West 41st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or as lady's maid with fine washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A PERSON WHO IS FULLY COMpetent to take full charge of a baby; can cut and fit; can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 340 East 25th st.

NURSE. — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and do sewing; good reference. Address K. J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND entire charge of an infant; four years' references from last place; can sew. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMstress, would be willing to take care of a child; can sew on a machine. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; ONE WHO understands the care of an infant from its birth, as also of older children; she can be well recommended. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 1 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN would bring up a baby on bottle at her own home, No. 322 West 43d st. Call or address.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family, to take care of a baby or do light housework. Call at No. 532 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WIDOW AS infant's nurse, or will attend on an invalid lady; first-class reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GIRL, to take care of children and do light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 19th st., rear.

NURSE. — BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class nurse. Address M. O., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN girl as nurse, or to do general house-work; is of good family, and willing, and of kind disposition, and would serve for low wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A good and reliable nurse for a young baby or growing children; has three years' City references; speaks good French and is entirely devoted to children. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., O. R.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse; who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; bring it up on the bottle; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 459 West 21st st., opposite College grounds.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL OF GOOD appearance; neat, willing, and competent; any kind of sewing by hand or machine; good references; will do chamber-work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would do chamber-work and help with the washing; has her own machine if required; good City references. Call at No. 153 East 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands family sewing and dress-making and operating; is willing and obliging; has City reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; is a good dress-maker; nice and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; would go out by the day to private families; can operate on machine; five years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 309 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—One who understands dress-making; can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 35 West 38th st., on Tuesday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WAITRESS, OR TO DO CHAMBER-WORK and Waiting.—By a first-class waitress; willing to go in the country; good reference. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th st.

WAITRESS—FIRST CLASS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Plain Sewing.—By a young Scotch woman. Call or address Employers, No. 29 West 21st st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A waitress and chamber-maid; good City references. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; two and a half years' best City reference. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; two years and a half reference from her last place. Call at 146 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED waitress; does not break, and is very attentive to her duty, which she understands thoroughly. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 1 West 13th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman solicits washing and ironing at her own home or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some family washing, ladies or gentlemen; is an excellent washer and ironer; can both polish and flute; terms reasonable. Call at No. 224 West 17th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' and gentlemen's washing, seventy-five cents dozen, to take home, or will do washing by the month; good City reference. Call at No. 505 West 54th st., second floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing at her own residence, either gentlemen or families; thoroughly understands all kinds of washing; best City reference. Call at No. 222 East 57th st., third floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done; best of reference; a beautiful place for bleaching. Call on Mrs. Moore, No. 308 West 44th st., third floor.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO OUT by the day, or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress desires washing; gentlemen's shirts done up beautifully. Call or address, for three days, No. 10 Macdougal st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or family washing. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing; prices reasonable. Call at No. 326 West 40th st., rear building, top floor.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 903 1st av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; is a first-class washer and ironer, and will do them at a moderate price. Address No. 154 West 18th st., second floor, Room No. 10.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN wishes a few more ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; fluting neatly done. Call at No. 332 East 34th st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS gentlemen's or family washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address, all week, Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE GENtlemen's or family washing by the month or dozen; best City references. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

WASHING.—A FIRST RATE WASHER AND ironer wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 373 West 11th st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

BUTLER—PARLOR-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH butler with or without his wife, who can take a place as parlor-maid, waitress, or house-maid; either in City or country; but if in country will not go without his wife; will go separate in the City. Seen, for three days, at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Irishman, eighteen months in this country, as coachman, or would go as groom to a young gentleman; twelve years' experience with horses; testimonials from former employers will be found most satisfactory. Address G. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man as first-class coachman and groom; best of City reference can be produced; no objection to City or country. Address M. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Call or address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENty-three years, who is well experienced at driving in City or country; is also a good groom; best City reference from last employer. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER. —By a Scotchman, (single;) is an experienced driver, good vegetable gardener; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself useful; best of City reference. Address B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has good reference; country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried; temperate; no objections to the country; understands his business, and is willing and obliging, which his references will testify. Address No. 322 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, WHO will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from last employer. Address L. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give first-class reference. Call or address J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., for two days, at stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young colored man; good City reference from his last employer; City or country. Call or address C. W., No. 127 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman with a private family; has first-class reference. Address M. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED man as coachman and groom; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 West 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG German, who can speak English and French like his native language, as coachman and gardener; is willing and obliging, and would make himself generally useful; has good references. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands the business; is a good, careful City driver; no objection to country; eleven years' reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; five years' first-class City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 111 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 365 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO IS thoroughly competent; good references; willing and obliging. Address F. J. W., care Mrs. Otis, No. 119 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO IS honest, sober, and industrious; four years' best reference from last employer. Call on or address W. B., No. 239 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands his business; is a careful driver; can be highly recommended. Address to private stables, No. 7 West 44th st., for two days.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American man and wife, age forty years, natives of Dutchess County, N. Y.; man is experienced in all branches of farming, raising crops, breeding stock, working machinery, &c.; wife thoroughly understands the management of milk and butter, raising poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER. — BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN married man as gardener and farmer; he understands his business, and a first-class reference can be given. Call at No. 27 Pitt st., basement.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXCELLENT GARDENER; understands gardening in all its branches; is willing and obliging; can furnish best references. Address H. T. Z., No. 13 River st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO UNderstands the care of fruit, flower, and vegetable garden; also the management of farm-lands, stock, &c., on a gentleman's place; best City reference. Call or address J. C., at Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting of lawn; would care one horse; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SOBER, industrious man; understands his duties thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; best City and old country references. Apply or address J. M., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Call or address H. B., No. 116 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as waiter; very best testimonials and will be well recommended. Address H. H., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG FRENCH waiter, with good references and very good appearance; is sober, honest, and of cleanly habits. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN WITH best references, as waiter and man of all work. Address S. S., No. 37 Park row, room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN AS WAITER; UNDERstands his business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINgle man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can furnish best City references. Address J. L., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; good City references. Address G. R., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish; is a first-class waiter; sober and industrious; best City references as a capable, willing, and honest man. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.— BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter; has lived many years with an English family, and some months in this City; sober and industrious; good references. Address R. J., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good carver; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A USEFUL MAN AS WAITER IN a family or boarding-house; good reference; wages no object; City or country. Address M. McCann, No. 21 Marion st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Address H. R., No. 217 East 47th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WITH PERSEVERANCE and good address to canvass for a line of new and beautiful goods, both useful and ornamental. A genteel and profitable employment, in City or country, for a few reliable men. Apply at No. 110 Chambers st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO EMPLOY their leisure hours at home at a beautiful style of fancy needlework. Send a stamped directed envelope or call personally for Smith & Co.'s circulars. The work is liberally paid for. No. 863 Broadway. Established twenty-three years. Importers of Berlin wool.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE CITY, A THORough family seamstress; one understanding the Wheeler & Wilson machine. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., with references, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE CITY, A GERman infant's nurse from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., with references.

WANTED.—A GERMAN GIRL TO ACT AS NURSE; must be willing to wear a cap, be able to speak English, and have good references; none other need apply. Call at No. 135 Madison av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON av., want American or English women under twenty-five for baths and dining-room.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHNSON B. KIERSTED and JARVIS B. SMITH, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Johnson B. Kiersted and Jarvis B. Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK KIRCHNER and MICHAEL F. O'NEILL, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONAS and GUSTAV ISAAC, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Julius Jonas and Gustav Isaac, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, copartnership and individually, and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of February, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1876.
ja11-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MAYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Solomon Mayer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of January, A. D. 1876.
ABRAHAM WIMPFHEIMER, Assignee,
No. 200 Church street, New-York City.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway. ja11-1aw3wTu*

NO. 5,260.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ABRAHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Samuel Abraham, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of January, A. D. 1876.
SAMUEL STRAUSS, Assignee,
No. 8 Maiden lane, New-York City.
ja18-1aw3wTu*

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mentioned in the petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS ROWE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja18-1aw3wT No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-1aw6mTu*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY TO LOAN.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, silver-ware, and seal sacks bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. Bargains in diamonds, gold watches, and chains; $65,000 to loan on real estate. GEO. C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."

We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
CANTRELL,
No. 241 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will sell until the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fine Walking and DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES,
including
SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK-SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

PRACTICAL FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY who has had many years' experience in teaching the French language (her native tongue) is prepared to give conversational lessons on a simple principle which, by combining theory with practice, in a very short time enables the pupil both to understand and carry on a conversation in the French language. Terms very moderate; excellent references. Address or call on Mme. CANTEL, No. 273 West 22d st.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A GERMAN GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED teacher, desires private pupils for German, French, classics, mathematics, music; best references. Address No. 326 West 34th st., third floor, east.

TEACHERS INTRODUCED TO SUPPLY VAcancies in Schools and Seminaries. Send for Mutual Plan and Application Form. Address immediately the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway, N.Y.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 59 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM.
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
CHARLOTTES, two dozen and over, 72 cents.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JAMES BRADY, plaintiff, against SARAH BRENNEN, and Sarah Brennen as Administratrix, &c., of Eugene Brennen, deceased, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell, her husband, Mary Kain and John Kain, her husband, O. T. Wallace, Mary Farrell, Harry Harker, Terence Murphy, and John H. Smith, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, November 12th, 1875. CHARLES BRADSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the defendants, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell:
Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint therein mentioned, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York State, on the 26th day of November, 1875.—Dated Brooklyn, November 24, 1875.
CHARLES BRADSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d21-1aw6wTu*

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in a cause of DE MONTAUBAN against BUTTERFIELD, 1874, D. No. 103," the CREDITORS of RICHARD SHACKLETON BUTTERFIELD, late of Woodlands, in the township of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, in the County of York, England, merchant, (who died in or about the month of June, 1869,) are, on or before the 4th day of May, 1876, to send by post, prepaid, to Henry Fison Killick, of Bradford aforesaid, the solicitor of the defendant, Frederick Butterfield, the Executor of the said testator, their Christian and surnames, in full, with the Christian and surname, in full, of any partners, their addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, at his chambers, situated No. 11 New square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, England, on Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1876, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 23d day of November, 1875.
EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.
A. F. and R. W. TWEEDIE, 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
ja18-1aw3wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLAUDIUS E. CONANT and CHARLES A. GILLIS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, at said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven 45-100 dollars, with interest from the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1875.
CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Jan. 10, 1876.
CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja11-1aw6w-Tu*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the Laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1876.
O. H. PALMER,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
E. Z. LAURENCE,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. CORNISH, William J. Turrell and Huida Turrell his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 58 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 8th day of January, 1876.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja11-1aw6wTu

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.....WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA.....WED., Feb. 2
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA

Embark from the CUNARD wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, 1876.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.....Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 15, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 22 at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$26, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 23 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Senglier.....Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Dupuy de Lome.....Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Erie Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $70 and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HOHENSTAUFFEN. Jan. 22 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 5
AMERICA.....Sat. Jan. 29 | DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVER, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Rankin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....25 00
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-West.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY.....Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 38 North River:

SAVANNO.....| 29 | OTHELLO.....Feb. 26
COLOMBO.....Feb. 12 | MISDOO.....March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA....Jan. 17 | ILLINOIS.....Feb. 3
INDIANA.....Jan. 22 | City of Limerick...Feb. 10
*KENILWORTH....Jan. 29 | OHIO.....Feb. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MCDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....Jan. 19.
ETNA.....Feb. 2.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:
ATLAS.....Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL.....Feb. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA.....WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 19
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....JAN. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods for warded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON.....MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC.....Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, E. I.

S. S. .....MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000,

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. MCCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old-established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.

For the Stockholders' Protective Committee:
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5, and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 398 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,435,781 90; surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL Pres.
C. W. ECKERMOYER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH,
Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 151 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

JAN. 12, 1876. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per cent. upon the capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 LIBERTY st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.

WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 55 WALL ST.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, our complete stock of

DOMESTICS,

AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.

LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.

Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.

Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.

WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., and all the standard brands at case prices.

8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.

PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.

ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.

WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT CASE PRICES.

Also,

an complete assortment, Elder-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Huck, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

LECTURES.

LECTURE TO LADIES, BY ANNA D. FRENCH, M. D., at Chickering Hall, 5th av. and 18th st.—Opening lecture of the course on "Physiology and Hygiene as specially applied to Women." TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 3:30 P. M. Subject—"Girls." Stereoptician illustrations. Tickets—Course, $1 50; single, 50 cents. At Brentano's, No. 39 Union square; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at the door.

LECTURES FOR "OUR NEIGHBORHOOD."
CHARLIER INSTITUTE CHAPEL,
NO. 107 WEST 58TH ST.,
EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
NO. 7—"SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY."

DRY GOODS.

STILL Greater Reduction

IN

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, CLOAKS, &c.

On MONDAY WE WILL OFFER the following LINES OF GOODS:

WORSTED SUITS AND OVERDRESSES at
$9 50, $13, $17, $18, $22.

Also

A lot of COSTUMES, handsomely trimmed, at $25, greatest bargain ever offered.

Ladies going South will find a lot of LIGHT SILK and MOHAIR COSTUMES, suitable for traveling purposes, at extremely low prices.

ORGANDIE and SWISS SUITS and OVERDRESSES at $6 50, $7 50, $10, $14, $18, $20, $22, $30, $35, and $40.

CHILDREN'S SWISS SUITS, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, and upward.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, $3 25, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 15, $6, and $6 25.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, $3 50, $4 50, $5, $5 25, $5 75, $6 25, $8, $8 50, $10, $12. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

FLANNEL, TICOON REPS, SERGE, and CASHMERE WRAPPERS at greatly reduced prices.

ALSO,

Our stock of LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS closing out, very cheap.

SHAWLS.

GREATER REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT Our ENTIRE STOCK of REAL CAMELS' HAIR and INDIA SHAWLS. Prices ranging from $18 upward.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st., connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. S. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Rimira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Rimira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Mont

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

A NEW ONE TO BE ERECTED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE REGIMENT.

The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, having failed to induce the City authorities to build a new armory for the accommodation of the regiment, have decided to erect one at their own expense, with the assistance of the Veteran Corps, and such contributions as may be obtained from tax-payers and citizens generally. The following circular was adopted at a meeting of the board last Saturday:

1. *Whereas*, It has become apparent to the officers of this regiment that it is inexpedient and injudicious, on account of the present financial condition of the City and the general depression in business, to further urge the erection of a new armory for this regiment at the present time at the public expense; therefore,

Resolved, That all efforts and proceedings to secure the erection of a new armory for this regiment at the public expense, under the provisions of chapter 223, Laws of 1875, be discontinued.

2. *Whereas*, A new armory in a convenient and central location is indispensably necessary to the future welfare and prosperity of this regiment; and

Whereas, The present armory of this regiment is not centrally located, and is entirely inadequate for the proper accommodation and military instruction of this regiment, now numbering 1,000 active men; therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment are unanimously in favor of making an earnest effort to build the necessary armory by subscriptions from the active and veteran members of the regiment, and from the liberal citizens, business men and tax-payers of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That this subject be immediately presented to the several companies of this regiment by their respective commandants, and that a committee of three from each company, consisting of non-commissioned officers and privates, be requested to meet with a committee of five from this Board of Officers, and to constitute a General Committee, for devising ways and means of raising money for the erection of a new armory.

Resolved, That the Veteran Association of this regiment be and is hereby respectfully requested to appoint a committee to meet with the field officers of this regiment for conference upon the subject of the erection of the new armory, and for the purpose of making arrangements to secure united and vigorous action of both active and veteran members, and that the co-operation of all veteran and exempt members be earnestly solicited in behalf of an object of so much interest and importance to both past and present officers and members of the regiment, and more especially to those who are to occupy their places in future.

Resolved, That the field officers of this regiment, now a Committee on Plans for New Armory, be continued as such committee, and that they be requested to present to this board, as soon as possible, plans, specifications, and estimates for new armory, and that such plans be exhibited to the members of this regiment and of the Veteran Association without delay.

3. *Whereas*, It has been frequently stated during the past year that a provision in the lease to this regiment of a site for a new armory binds the regiment to erect an armory at its own expense, and that for this reason it was not proper for the regiment to apply for a public appropriation for that purpose: therefore,

Resolved, That it is due to the officers and members of this regiment that the fact should be placed upon record that before and since said lease was signed by the field officers of this regiment they have been advised by several eminent lawyers that there is no provision in the lease binding this regiment to erect an armory at its own expense, or which could make doubtful its right to a public appropriation made for that purpose under the laws of the State, which require every county to provide its regular military organizations with suitable armories.

By order of the Board of Officers.

EMMONS CLARK, Colonel and Chairman.

JAMES L. PRICE, Second Lieutenant and Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

A NEW GAS COMPANY ENCOURAGED—THE WATER SUPPLY—THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Alderman Rowley offered a communication from the New-York Hydraulic and Drainage Company, offering to furnish the city with 100,000,000 gallons of water per day in excess of the present supply for a period of fifty years, by means of an open canal direct from the Hempstead ponds, at greatly reduced rates, the company to furnish the machinery, and the city to be at no expense until the water is supplied; the whole to be done for the interest on $500,000 a year, the city to be allowed to buy the works at twenty-five per cent. over the original cost. Referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage.

Mr. Ward B. Meeker, President of the Mutual Gas-light Company, sent in a communication asking permission to lay gas pipes throughout the city, and offering to furnish gas forty per cent. cheaper than now furnished. They also offer to set all meters for consumers free of cost and without deposit. Accompanying the communication was the following resolution, offered by Alderman Ray:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Mutual Gas-light Company, of the City of Brooklyn, to lay pipes for conducting gas through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and squares in said city for the period of fifty years, to be subject to the same restrictions as to the mode of laying down said conductors as apply to and govern the other gas-light companies in the City of Brooklyn.

Alderman Ray was in favor of granting the permission asked for. He said that every now and then gas companies were organized in Brooklyn which promised to do great things for the consumer, but they were never heard of after they returned from Albany with their charters. The very first thing they did was to sell out to the old monopolies already in existence. There was a Mutual Gas Company in New-York, and they were selling gas twenty per cent. lower than the other companies and furnishing a much better article. This new Brooklyn company had a capital of $3,000,000, and was backed up by some of the best men in New-York and Brooklyn. If allowed to do so, they would immediately begin the building of the works and be ready in one year to commence the laying of pipes.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted. Several other propositions were received to light the city with oil and gas, which were referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

A communication was received from the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company asking the board to approve of, and consent to, the running of the new steam railroad car now in operation on that road, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Rules reported several amendments to the present code, the most important of which was one providing that hereafter the board should meet at 2 o'clock and adjourn at 6 o'clock P. M.

A committee of five was appointed to consider and report what reductions may be made in the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of each of the city departments.

The Committee on Legislation was empowered to consider what is necessary to secure the passage of the act recommended by Mayor Schroeder, to reduce all the departments to a single head.

On motion of Alderman Ray the Kings County Representatives in Congress were requested to vote for a Centennial appropriation. The board then adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The negotiations which have been in progress for a settlement of the affairs of Goodkind Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers at No. 50 Broadway, who failed on Nov. 26, will be finally settled to-day. The firm has offered the creditors fifteen per cent. cash and all their property, consisting of the menhaden oil establishment, on Barren Island, and five houses in Harlem. The creditors are unwilling to accept these terms, believing they can realize more by the Assignee's sale. The liabilities amount to $147,893 14, and the assets $64,232 47. A committee of the creditors has thoroughly examined the affairs of the firm, and at the last meeting reported that the assets warranted forty per cent. Unless the creditors accept the offer of the firm, Mr. Frederick Lewis, the Assignee, will dispose of the stock at auction on Friday.

A statement showing the assets and liabilities of the firm of Solomon L. Simpson & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors at No. 39 South William street, which failed recently, has been prepared by the firm. The assets are placed at $140,000, while the liabilities are $85,000. The assets, however, are merely nominal, and include a large amount of mining stocks which are almost worthless. The actual value of the assets is not known. The firm has made an assignment to Frederick Lewis.

Mr. Frederick Lewis, the assignee of Isaac T. Meyer & Co., importers, at No. 390 Broadway, who failed last October, has received powers of attorney from a majority of the European creditors of the firm to accept the offer for a compromise at twelve per cent. The unsecured liabilities amount to nearly $430,000, and the assets are estimated at about $75,000. This would warrant over fifteen per cent., provided all the assets were available, but as they are not, nearly all the creditors have accepted the firm's offer.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. B. & P. Lawrence, wholesale stationers, who failed a few months ago, is called for next Thursday, and will be held at the Astor House. The statement is not made public yet, but it is supposed that the estate can pay fifty cents on the dollar.

NEW POLICE RULES.

A session of the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Board of Police was held yesterday, Commissioner Erhardt in the chair. A series of new rules for the government of the force in the matter of applications for transfer, promotions, and detailments, inaugurating a system similar to that in use in the Army, was presented and adopted. The rules require all applications to be made to the Captain of the precinct, and by him transmitted, with his indorsement, to the Inspector of the district. The Inspector is to indorse the paper and transmit the same to the Superintendent for his consideration. The Superintendent is to indorse his approval or disapproval on the paper and send it to the board for final action. Rules were adopted for the guidance of the Captains with reference to a stricter application to Police duty on their part. The new rules will be reported to the board at the regular meeting to-day for approval, and will then be promulgated to the force.

CICERO.

DR. LORD'S LECTURE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. Lord continued his series of historical lectures yesterday, his subject being "Cicero." The main facts of the discourse are printed below. He said:

This remarkable man is included in the list of great benefactors because he exerted his vast influence to conserve what was most precious among the ancient nations. His writings still live, and are as fresh as they were 2,000 years ago. And if he was not one of the great original geniuses of the world, he ranks with such men as Burke or Webster, and even higher. What name among the Romans so illustrious as his? He had defects, of course, but who, on the whole, was better and greater than he among the Romans? He arose when Roman glory was passing through an eclipse, when the power of the Senate was waning, and demagogues and generals were overturning the Constitution, when wealth was preparing the way for corruption, and when an epicurean life was obscuring the virtues of the earlier days. He arose about one hundred years before Christ, about the time that Sylla was rising into notice. He did not belong to the noble class, but his parents were respectable and wealthy, and gave him a magnificent education. He was precocious in his intellectual development—a youthful prodigy, like Pitt and Stuart Mill. He early gave his attention to philosophy, as well as history and politics, and embraced the profession of the law. He was twenty-seven when he defended Roscius, which brought him into notice, even as the fortune of Erskine was made in the case of the Greenwich Hospital.

But incessant studies broke down his health, and he was compelled to seek recreation. So he commenced his travels, visiting Athens and the cities of Asia, improving his time and attending the lectures of celebrated men. He returned to Rome at thirty years of age and labored in the courts, taking but little part in politics, but gaining friends, admirers, and fortune. Thus far he was a mere lawyer. But now he sought a wider sphere, and was elected Questor, the first step in the ladder of political ambition, which office secured employment in a province, where he distinguished himself for his ability and integrity. After five years spent in forensic labors he became Ædile, where he appeared as the public prosecutor of Verres, the corrupt provincial Governor of Sicily, whose misdeeds he exposed with fervent and fearless eloquence—more successful than Burke when he accused Warren Hastings. At this period his extant correspondence commenced, which is the best picture we have of the domestic life of the Roman aristocracy, and which letters literature cannot spare. In them his remarkable friendship for Atticus appears, also his own frank and affectionate nature. Nothing which has come down from antiquity is more charming than these letters, for wit, elegance, and exquisite style. They also reveal his own private life, surrounded with friends and luxuries. His professional income was simply enormous, so that he could afford to live in a palace which cost $450,000 and have fifteen villas besides. From legacies alone he received nearly a million of dollars.

At the mature age of forty, he became Pretor or supreme judge, which entitled him to a province, in which he could have made a fortune in a year. But this he declined, either to secure higher political preferment, or to make himself more useful to his country. Soon after he reached the summit of Roman ambition and became Consul—the highest office in the gift of the people, and which had been monopolized by the leading patrician families, who brought their great wealth to bear on the votes of the people. But this office Cicero obtained by pure merit, which was unusual at Rome, and he reigned as Consul virtuously bound up in the welfare of the State, now threatened by the conspiracy of Catiline, which he ferreted out and suppressed, thus earning the title of father of his country. At the expiration of his office he again declined a province, and gave himself up to the welfare of the State, making bitter enemies, among whom was Marc Antony, who succeeded in securing the banishment of the patriot from the city he had saved. This banishment Cicero did not endure with the dignity expected of so great a man. He gave way to unmanly grief and despondency. But the Roman people could not live without the excitement of his speeches, and he was soon recalled. His return was the greatest triumph of his life. His palace, which had been burned, was rebuilt, and his sequestrated estates were restored. He resumed the practice of his profession, and was engaged in all important trials. But he was more and more disgusted with the direction which public affairs were taking, and was filled with gloomy forebodings. His eloquence is now sad—the death song of departing glories—an impotent wailing over national demoralization, which no eloquence could arrest. In his hopeless despondency he now consoled himself with philosophy, and then wrote many of those immortal works on which civilization attaches so great value. At the age of fifty-six he was forced to accept a province which he administered with great integrity, and returned home as poor as when he went away. But he returned a first-class grandee, having filled all the important offices of the State—an incorruptible and able man, feared by all the demagogues, even by Cæsar and Pompey, whose ambition was about to fill the world with tears and blood. He distrusted both, but was forced to choose between them, and reluctantly went over to the side of Pompey, whom he regarded as the least dangerous of the two. He remained in Pompey's camp until his cause was lost. It was then that the domestic troubles of Cicero began, which plunged him in the depths of grief. His beloved daughter Tullia died, and his wife Terentia failed him. But his domestic infelicities he buried, with the dignity of a Roman, in impressive silence, and he simply gives vent to sorrows with which both friends and foes were constrained to sympathize. It was then he wrote the most profound of his treatises. We are astonished at the industry of his latter days, beclouded with gloom, for he saw the approaching subversion of all liberty.

On the assassination of Cæsar, in which he, like other patriots, rejoiced, he renewed his forensic labors. But he had incurred the mortal hatred of Antony, the ablest of Cæsar's lieutenants. When the triumvirate was formed he was proscribed. Nothing could save him. He fled, but was overtaken and slain. No man of his day rendered such important services, not merely to his country as a statesman and lawyer, but to posterity for his writings. All his efforts to prevent the overthrow of the Constitution were in vain. He uttered his protest and died, like a martyr, as he was. But his voice as a philosopher is still heard. He will live through generations, not only for his profound thoughts, but for his style, which is art itself. For his style he would be immortal. All men of culture and genius have ever admired it. It was as fascinating to Erasmus as it was to Jerome. He was one of the great educators of the world, and he believed, like Socrates and Plato, in God and Providence and immortality. He believed in the immutable principles of moral obligation. He rivaled Bacon in the profundity of his various treatises. He was a shining light in a corrupt age, a sage pondering on the mysteries of life, a moralist laying down the fundamental principles of law, the charm and fascination of society, a gentleman as well as a scholar, as elegant a man as any in our own times, the most accomplished man in the whole of all antiquity.

The next lecture, on Thursday, will be on Chrysostum, the Christian orator.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The nomination of Mr. Allan Campbell for Commissioner of Public Works is still a subject of discussion among the Democratic Aldermen. A few of them are opposed to him because, as they allege, they are in doubt as to whether he will restore the old rate of wages paid to the laborers, but it is claimed that votes enough have been secured to make him the successor of Fitz John Porter. All the Tammany City Fathers are on record as admitting that Mr. Campbell is an honest man, and that his ability to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been named is unquestioned. For this reason, the few Aldermen who do not regard him as "the most available candidate" are likely, according to the opinion of their colleagues, to withdraw their opposition to him at the meeting of the board next Thursday. Mr. Campbell is still absent from the City, but it is said that he will arrive here to-day.

Owing to the reduction in the estimate of the Finance Department, the Controller, it is said, has found it necessary to notify the Deputy Tax Receiver, Mr. Van Buren, that he will be compelled to dispense with his services.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury Jan. 8, $553,964 19; receipts last week, $1,126,603 74; payments, $571,571 96; balance Jan. 15, $1,108,995 97.

DIVORCE THROUGH PERJURY.

Charles De Grath, the former husband of Mrs. S. De Grath, the proprietor of several patent medicines, was arrested in Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday night and taken to the station-house on a charge of perjury. Mrs. De Grath did a large business in Jersey City at one time in patent medicines, and supported both herself and her husband. De Grath became very dissolute and led such a dissipated life that his wife refused to support him any longer, and he went to Philadelphia. There he met a young lady to whom he proposed marriage, but she refused her consent until he had obtained a divorce. De Grath then went to Chicago and succeeded in procuring a divorce, after which he returned to Philadelphia and got married. Subsequently the first Mrs. De Grath went to Chicago and secured his indictment for perjury in connection with the divorce case. He was arrested, but escaped from the Constable and fled to Hoboken, where he has since been residing with his new wife. When he was taken into custody on Sunday night he made a desperate but ineffectual struggle to escape. A requisition from the Governor of Illinois, countersigned by the Governor of New-Jersey, being already prepared, the prisoner will be taken at once to Chicago for trial.

AN ORIENTAL SANCTUM.

THE SHRINE OF BUDDHA'S TOOTH.

A REVERED RELIC—THE PAGODAS AND THEIR TREASURES—WELL-GUARDED VALUABLES.

Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

It was my fortune to obtain a second glance at Buddha's tooth, under somewhat singular circumstances. Some years ago, when the funds of the temple became low, and it was necessary to raise money for the crowd of priests who live in Kandy, the tooth was exposed to the view of pilgrims for three weeks, and a good round sum was obtained. Those who gave much enjoyed a prolonged stare, smaller donors were allowed to look and move on, while the rest, whose offerings were insignificant, but who were admitted on the old principle that "mony a mickle maks a muckle," were hurried past. It had been expected that the tooth would be exhibited now for a similarly long period, and the faithful in the country were gathering up their skirts and girding themselves for a pilgrimage to Kandy, when suddenly the Dewee Nilemee, a kind of Dean of the Temple, issued a notice that the relic would be put away, and at the same time invited me to witness its restoration to its place. I had before imagined that the room to which the Prince of Wales had been admitted was the ordinary shrine of the relic, and at first hesitated to obey the summons; but deliberation resulted in a change of intention, and I repaired to the temple. To reach the room to which I was told the relic had been conveyed it was necessary to go to the side of the temple, and thence by a narrow and dimly-lighted stone staircase, jealously guarded by priests, into a small, square ante-room. As I entered the door of the apartment I noticed that it was covered with beaten gold, that the posts were composed of an outer strip of finely carved wood, then a strip of ebony, next a strip of carved ivory, and after that one of embossed silver, the inner strip of all, namely, that next the door, being of gold. Passing under a curtain which was now lifted, I entered the room and found myself in the company of about twenty priests, all guarding very jealously the inner apartment of all. It was clear that I had arrived at the resting-place of the relic, else what could mean the sliding iron barred gate, which, being drawn back, showed a golden door with ornamental posts, exactly like those I have already mentioned? A heavy curtain, however, prevented my looking through the doorway, and three or four stout Cingalese prevented my further progress. It was possible that I might have to turn back after all, for the priests gave me looks that could not be called affectionate, and muttered in their unpleasant language remarks the reverse of complimentary. I was wondering whether the purchase of a plateful of flowers which stood on a table would be of service, whether I should drop some money into an iron grating close to the door, evidently the receptacle of offerings, and so try the effect of benevolence, or whether I should retreat, when the Dewee Nilemee's face appeared in the doorway, and I was admitted into the sacred chamber. The room I was now in was scarcely more than seven feet square and nine high. The ceiling was heavily hung with what had once been yellow silk, now discolored and almost black. The walls were bare; there were two other doors—on the right, and on the left—both fastened, and I could discover no window and no means of ventilation whatever. Facing the door, on the step of which I stood, was a square iron cage, raised three feet from the ground and reaching to the ceiling. The floor of the cage was of beaten silver. In the centre of the floor was a huge silver-gilt bell-like structure, beautifully embossed, more than four feet high, and at the base nearly three feet in diameter. On a silver table in front of this cage were all the jewels we had seen exhibited on Friday night to the Prince; some half-dozen golden pagodas, the receptacles for these treasures, were there also, and nine priests were preparing, under the supervision of the Dewee Nilemee, to put all away. There lay, also, the sacred tooth on the golden lotus leaf, ready to be placed in the largest pagoda of all. Eight or ten lighted wax candles, some in stands and some in the hands of the priests, added to the almost unbearable heat of the apartment, in which thirteen or fourteen people were crowded together. With great ceremony the little golden casket containing the tooth was closed by the high priest, his brethren of the golden robe raising their hands in pious attitude the while. The largest pagoda was then opened, and all the inner cases I had previously seen were taken out and opened. One by one they received the relic, only now each was wrapped in muslin as it was placed in the next largest case. There seemed occasionally to be especial care to arrange the muslin in a certain way. Everything was clearly done according to rule, and those shaven, yellow-robed priests were determined to do their work well. A curious sight it was to see them bending over the relic, the guttering candles in their hands, while the Dewee Nilemee jealously watched the gradual swathing of the treasure. Case after case received it, more muslin was handed up whenever wanted, till at last it was ready for the golden pagoda. Then it finally disappeared from view, a golden key was produced, the pagoda was locked, and for the present placed on one side. I wish I could fully describe that pagoda. It must be of great value, for it is of pure gold, is very heavy, and nearly two feet high. From the umbrella or topmost story of the pagoda hang chains which support splendid jewels, cateyes nearly an inch in diameter, a sapphire quite as large, besides diamonds and rubies. But only an actual sketch in bright colors can convey to the eye an adequate idea of its beauty. The next treasure to be similarly wrapped in muslin and put away was the emerald Buddha, which was also placed in a pagoda somewhat smaller though quite as pretty. There were the anklet and one piece of open gold filagree work, heavily set with diamonds and other stones, to go into another pagoda, and then the great sapphire we saw an evening or two ago. Each was wrapped up carefully, each hidden under the closest supervision, and of each due account was taken by the Dewee Nilemee. At length the two high priests climbed up into the cage and proceeded to lift the top of the bell from its place. They were strong men, but the effort needed was a great one, and it was some little time before the massive piece of gilded silver was taken up. So soon as it was done, however, one of the priests knelt, and, handing out some more muslin, produced at length a silver bô-tree, a bag full of little gold images of Buddha, some chains, studs, and, in fact, about as miscellaneous a collection of jewelry as you would find in a West End shop. Out it came by handfuls, to be counted by the Dewee Nilemee, and given into the custody of the priests, who placed the articles in the remaining pagodas. But an end will come to the production of treasures, be they never so many, and an end came to these; the pagodas were full, and it now only remained to wrap them all in thick folds of muslin. This done, the receptacle of the book was lifted up by the high priests, a deep obeisance was made, and then it was placed in the centre bell-shaped case. One after another the rest of the pagodas were placed round it, the silver bô-tree following last of all; and, when this had been achieved, and the number duly counted, the priests lifted the silver top once more, and, with a supreme effort, got it into position. The Dewee Nilemee, with evident pride, produced a large gold key, and locked the huge casket. This was not all, however. A band of thin iron was now brought and entwined round the bell in such a way that, with the aid of a small padlock which was attached to it, entrance to the bell was most effectually prevented; and, the padlock being fastened, some more muslin was brought, wrapped over the lock, and sealed with the Dewee Nilemee's seal, bearing a golden dodo and his name in Cingalese. A gold umbrella from which chains and jewels hung was fixed on the top of the bell, ornamental pieces were added to it, till at length it stood out in the centre of the cage, a glittering pagoda, ready for the worship of all who visit the shrine and are allowed for a consideration to peer through the bars at the resting-place of the tooth. The barred gate having been drawn and fastened by a key in the custody of one of the high priests, the candles were put out, and we, perspiring and faint, emerged into the outer room, saw the door locked, the second grating fastened, and a watch appointed to guard the treasure. The relic of Buddha had been safely consigned to its shrine.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM BALL.

Another of those commendable enterprises in behalf of charity, for which the Metropolis is justly famed, took place last night at the Academy of Music. The occasion was the eighteenth annual ball for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, held under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Association, founded in 1858. The members of this association, which is composed of the leading young Catholics of this City have annually tendered their time and energies to the directors of the institutions referred to, in managing the annual ball for their benefit. The toilets of the ladies last night were rich and costly, and contained some novelties in imported costumes, which were much admired. Grafulla's full band performed an excellent selection of promenade and dance music, and supper was supplied by the proprietors of the Union Square Hotel. The decorations, as is usual at all charity balls, were very simple; but the rich picture presented in the intermingled tints of the ladies' costumes rendered the presence of elaborate ornament unnecessary. Among the general company present were Gen. Patrick H. Jones, Joseph M. Dunne, Alderman Cole, Controller Green, Edward L. Donnelly, Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, ex-Senator Ledwith, ex-Assemblyman Thomas Cooper Campbell, Judge Duffy, ex-Sheriff Bernard Reilly, William A. Boyd, Major Haggerty, P. J. Hanbury, and James P. Farrell. At 10:45 the grand entrée was made to the "Young Men's Association March," by Grafulla, headed by Mr. Dennis O'Donohue, accompanied by Miss O'Donohue. Dancing was then commenced and kept up till a late hour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Herman Leopold, a wealthy Jewish loan-broker, French descent, doing business at No. 18 Nassau street, New-York, attempted to take his own life at his residence, No. 341 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, by shooting himself through the stomach with a large-sized navy revolver. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause of the act. Coroner Simms was yesterday afternoon called upon to take Leopold's ante-mortem deposition. The Coroner found him suffering severely from his wound, but able to converse. He remarked that he was glad he had shot himself, and wanted to die. Dr. Corey, who attended Leopold, and Coroner Simms both gave it as their opinion, yesterday, that the wounded man would not recover.

THE LATE HENRY J. ANDERSON, LL. D.

The remains of the late Dr. Henry J. Anderson, a well-known literary and scientific gentleman, and formerly a Professor in Columbia College, in this City, arrived here on Saturday afternoon on the steamer France, of the National Line. Dr. Anderson died in Lahore, India, in November last, while returning from a scientific expedition, having gone to Australia for the purpose of participating in the observation of the transit of Venus. It is supposed that his death was hastened by his undertaking some scientific explorations among the Himalaya Mountains, in India, only a few days before his decease. Dr. Anderson was the oldest living graduate of Columbia College, in this City. He was for several years Professor of Mathematics in that college, and was subsequently President of the Alumni Association of the institution, which position he occupied until very recently. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith very early in life, and was one of the most devoted and active supporters of the many charitable institutions of that Church in this City. He was President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society: President of the Catholic Union, of New-York; President of the Roman Catholic Protectory, at Westchester; and was a Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and of the Irish Emigrant Society, in this City. Delegations from these societies will be present at his funeral, which will take place at 9:30 o'clock this morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The remains were met at the steamer upon their arrival here on Saturday last, by a committee representing the societies above named, and were escorted to the Cathedral, where they have since lain. They will be finally interred in the Catholic Cemetery at Fort Lee, N. J., the former place of residence of the deceased. Besides his high scientific attainments and his personal labors in the cause of charity, Dr. Anderson was noted for his large donations of land and money to many deserving objects. He was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death. He accompanied the American Pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes in the Summer of 1874. Cardinal McCloskey is expected to be present at his funeral ceremonies this morning.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

This association met last night at the Rose Hill Methodist Chapel, in Twenty-seventh street. President Hankey presided, and after the transaction of routine business a long essay on the blessings of peace and the horrors of war was read by Mr. Charles Sotheran. A. B. Meacham was then introduced, and he gave a brief account of his mission to the Modocs. He accused the Government of having violated its promises to the Modocs. Fifteen days after the armistice with the Indians had been made, he said, and while it was still in full force, it was broken by the Army of the United States seizing the Modocs' horses and keeping them in spite of all remonstrance. This breach of faith, he said, had cost Canby and Thomas their lives and him [the speaker] a shattered and broken-down constitution.

Mr. R. B. Westbrook followed with a few remarks. He said he was glad to see a Christian church opened to the meetings of a Peace Society, and he had no doubt that other churches would follow the example if the request was made to them. Once, he said, a Christian could not fight because he was a Christian; now it was an event to find a Christian church open to a meeting for doing away with war. Too little attention was paid to instructing the rising generation in the principles of peace. Much of the future success of this movement depended on the principles taught to our children.

It was announced that Mrs. Hannaford would be present at the next meeting, and the union then adjourned.

THE PORT WARDENS' ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Port Wardens sent its annual report to the State Controller yesterday. It is as follows:

Hon. Lucius Robinson, Controller:

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the act reorganizing the Wardens of the Port of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, we hereby report the following receipts and expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
January	$3,097 41	$335 94
February	2,639 24	503 45
March	4,726 86	582 00
April	5,187 06	356 94
May	4,391 78	511 88
June	4,895 52	486 51
July	4,066 07	310 73
August	2,701 62	480 24
September	2,790 15	313 35
October	2,487 14	339 02
November	2,704 49	463 85
December	3,029 42	324 20
Total	$42,716 76	$5,008 11

H. S. BROWN, President.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB'S OFFICERS.

At a meeting to nominate officers for the New-York Yacht Club during the ensuing year the following gentlemen were unanimously selected: For Commodore, W. T. Garner, schooner Mohawk; Vice Commodore, S. Nicholson Kane, schooner Restless; Rear Commodore, J. J. Alexandre, sloop Vision; Secretary, Charles A. Minton; Treasurer, Sheppard Homans; Measurer, A. Carey Smith; Fleet Surgeon, L. De Forest Woodruff; Regatta Committee—Philip Schuyler, Gilbert L. Haight, Henry Steers; House Committee—Fletcher Westray, W. H. Pendleton, N. D. White, C. Alfred Grymes, W. Holly Hudson, Beverley Robinson, Daniel T. Worden; Committee on Admissions—W. H. Thomas, A. S. Hatch, F. W. J. Hurst, J. Kearney Warner, J. Frederick Tains.

A HUNGRY AND DESPERATE TRAMP.

On Sunday afternoon, a tramp, who was considerably intoxicated, called at the residence of Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, on Jay street, Brooklyn, and asked the servant for some food. As he was evidently drunk, the girl refused his demand for bread, and was about to close the door against him. This he prevented, and threatened if the bread was not immediately forthcoming that he would not only cut the Bishop's head off, but cut off the ears of the girl also. The belligerent tramp was handed over to the custody of a passing policeman, who took him to the station-house. He told the Sergeant at the desk that his name was Patrick Malone, and that he hailed from Centreville, N. J. He was held to answer.

NEW HONORS FOR COURT JUDGES.

Several lawyers met in the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, organized a meeting by electing Judge Fancher as Chairman, and referred the following resolution to the Bar Association for its consideration:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the Presiding Justice and the Associate Justices of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department, and as an indication of our reverence for law, order, and justice, we request the crier of this court from the opening of the General Term in January of this Centennial year (1876) to commence the practice, recently adopted in the Court of Appeals, of announcing the daily entrance into the court room of the Presiding Justice and his associates, and that the members of the Bar thereupon rise and remain standing until the Presiding Justice and his associates are seated.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. G. B. Newcomb, of New-Haven, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Rev. George Hamilton, of Quebec, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. Theodore T. S. Laidley, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Rev. Dr. W. R. G. Mellen, of Albany, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. John T. Averill, of Minnesota, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Attorney General Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts; Gen. William Sooy Smith, of Illinois, and Judge G. P. Pelton, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WONDERFUL RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

A letter is published in Detroit, Mich., from Rev. S. E. Warren, Pastor of one of the Methodist churches of the city, which makes these remarkable statements: "Mrs. Williams, of this city, a daughter of J. C. H. Woodhull, thirty years old and a widow about eleven years, for fifteen years has been out of health and for nine years under a doctor's care. For the last ten months she has not been able to walk, and for six weeks could not sit up in bed. So rapidly was she sinking that her friends deemed her speedy demise certain. For six days before the event we record she suffered acute pain, which her emaciated body seemed scarcely able to bear. On Monday, the 13th of December, she felt impressed to pray for her immdiate recovery, and she asked of God the gift of health. She realized at once that her bodily ailments, which were many, were giving way, and in a few moments she was able to sit up and read her Bible. Her whole system seemed to undergo a change, and her appetite immediately returned. The next morning she dressed herself. On the Thursday evening following she was at a prayer-meeting, and on Sabbath was at church three times, and ever since then has seemed to be entirely well. She walks, rides about the city, and is able to attend to her household duties. From long illness, through emaciation, she had become very weak, but she has been gaining in strength every day. Her physician, Dr. Webber, a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, says that her recovery cannot be attributed to human skill, but to prayer."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association will be held this afternoon at No. 110 Pearl street.

The Police yesterday shut up a number of disorderly houses kept by French women in the Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts.

Inspector C. F. Kane, of the Custom-house, yesterday, seized 2,200 cigars on board the steamer Vera Cruz, and sent them to the Seizure Department.

A sale of twelve cases of beads and thirty-seven pieces of lace, seized by Special Agent Howe, will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at No. 29 Burling slip.

The Xavier Union, of this City, has purchased the house and lot No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, formerly owned and occupied by the Bar Association of New-York City.

A dense fog settled over the City about 11 o'clock last night, causing considerable inconvenience to the various ferry lines, but at a late hour no accidents were reported.

The premises No. 58 Walker street, M. Sockel & Co., was robbed by burglars on Sunday night, of fifty-four pieces of silk and cotton lace and fifty-five dozen of pearl buttons, valued $300.

Rev. Dr. John Hall will deliver a lecture this evening at 7:30 P. M., before the working men of the First Ward, at the Free Reading-room No. 135 Greenwich street. The residents of the lower wards are cordially invited to be present.

The City of Richmond (Inman Line) arrived on Saturday evening, making the extraordinary passage of eight days, nine hours and fourteen minutes actual time. She left Queenstown 4:35 P. M. Jan. 7, and reached Sandy Hook Jan. 15 at 9:27 P. M.

A grand concert will be given under the auspices of Company A, Ninth Regiment, at Chickering Hall, next Tuesday evening. The proceeds will be appropriated to the fund for defraying the expenses of the regiment to Philadelphia next July.

An excursion took place on the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad yesterday from the Battery to Fifty-ninth street. The distance to Central Park was accomplished in twenty-seven minutes, and the return trip was traversed in twenty-nine minutes.

The annual "installation and bivouac" of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, will take place at Lincoln Hall, No. 58 West Fourteenth street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The services will be supplemented with recitations, comic and sentimental songs.

The union meetings in the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, are to be continued daily at 3:30 P. M. The meeting yesterday (Monday) was well attended, Drs. Sabine, Ludlow, Hepworth, and Thompson taking part in the exercises. Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of Brazil, will lead to-day, (Tuesday.)

An inside view of the failing fortunes of the rebellion, as seen by an officer serving on the staff of Gen. Grant, will be illustrated by Gen. George H. Sharpe, in a lecture entitled "The Last Hours of the Confederacy," at the Harlem Congregational Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue, next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

After a two months' contest, which resulted in a tie, the match game of fifteen-ball pool between Messrs. Stratton, Lowenberg, and Andrew, for a $50 music-box offered by Mr. Albert Garnier, was won last evening at Garnier's billiard parlor by L. Andrew. Previous to the games, two well-known amateurs accomplished the feat of pocketing fifteen balls in succession after the "break."

Capt. Low, Supervising Marine Inspector, in his annual report, states that during the year 1875 there were examined in his district 1,377 steam vessels of all classes, having 1,588 boilers, with a tonnage of 419,638 tons; and 1,267 masters, 120 mates, 638 pilots, and 2,100 engineers have been licensed. The district comprises New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-London, Boston, and Portland.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest at the Fourth Ward Station-house yesterday in the case of the woman Mary Knight. The jury rendered a verdict that she died from hemorrhage caused by wounds received by accidentally falling through the glass door, after being pushed by her husband, John Knight. Knight, who was present, in custody of Capt. Williams, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The liquor store of John Killerlane, No. 424 West street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night by forcing open a rear window. The burglars carried off the money drawer, which contained $3. The drawer was subsequently found in West Eleventh street, near Thirteenth avenue, and Michael Kerrigan, James McQuade, and Edward Carroll, were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary. They were held for examination.

Mr. Henry Bohlen, of No. 240 East Eighty-third street, left his home on last Wednesday evening, and has not since been seen. He is a gentleman of fortune, and is twenty-four years old. He weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds, has light complexion, light hair, moustache, and goatee, and wore a round top hat with stiff brim, black pantaloons, black silk-velvet vest, dark coat, blue beaver overcoat, diamond studs, ring, and gold open-faced watch, and chain. The case has been placed in the hands of the Central Office detectives.

The Winter festival of the Lord Industrial School, at No. 135 Greenwich street, was held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 P. M., Mr. E. D. Hawley presiding. The programme presented many new features, not common to festivals of that character, and was highly appreciated by the large company present. Before the exercises were concluded brief addresses were made to the children by Mr. James Alexander, Mr. Robert Gordon, and Mr. J. Paton. After the singing of the last piece, presents and refreshments were distributed to all the children. The gifts consisted of wearing apparel and useful articles of all sorts.

At the annual meeting of the Municipal Reform Association, held last evening at the headquarters in South Washington square, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lloyd Aspinwall; Vice Presidents, W. H. Wiley, John Gilmore, F. B. Thurber; Treasurer, W. Rhinelander Stewart; Secretary, T. W. Corsa. A bill recommending the amendment of the act of May 14, 1872, providing that the ballots, "instead of being destroyed, as at present, shall be sealed and preserved by the Chief of the Bureau of Elections for the space of two years," was presented previous to being sent to the Legislature this week. The Executive Committee was also instructed to prepare a special bill providing for the repeal of the "Gray Nuns act."

BROOKLYN.

The House of the Good Shepherd is now said to be entirely free of small-pox.

The fur-dressing establishment of H. Mesentz, No. 40 Melrose street, was entered by burglars some time during Sunday night, and $80 worth of furs stolen.

An aged rag-picker, named Christian Derrick, who resided at No. 200 North Tenth street, was found dead in Clark's lime-kiln, in Williamsburg, yesterday morning.

Mary Haly, aged seventy-five years, dropped dead in her room at Third avenue and Twenty-first street yesterday afternoon. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Officer Hays, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon found a man running at large in Grand street, E. D., in the delirium of small-pox, unable to give his name or residence. He was taken to the hospital.

The executor of Neil Dougherty, the ex-Union spy, has begun an action for the construction of the will, and asks for an injunction to restrain the plaintiff from proceeding further in the suit, recently commenced to test the validity of the will.

While Contractor Nash was digging in the old burial ground on Maspeth avenue, near the bridge which crosses the Newtown Creek, he brought to the surface a lot of human bones and a coffin-plate bearing the name of John Hartman, who died Aug. 5, 1849. The relics were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner was sent for.

A motion was made in the Special Term of the Kings County Supreme Court, before Justice Gilbert, yesterday morning, in an action wherein E. Sweet, Jr., is plaintiff and the Northern Pacific Railroad defendants, for a commission to examine witnesses and defendants in Minnesota. The action is to set aside an alleged fraudulent settlement between the defendants and the plaintiff's partners, who are parties defendant. Over sixty thousand dollars are involved. The Justice reserved his decision.

A serious affray occurred at No. 138 Smith street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, in which Michael Dooley was stabbed in the back with a large pair of tailors' shears. The assailants were William and Thomas Guilfoyle, who also reside at No. 138 Smith street. Dooley is a 'longshoreman, and the Guilfoyles are tailors. The brothers were arraigned yesterday before Justice Delmar, and by him committed to Raymond Street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dooley was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

John Hahn, residing at Central avenue and Hermon street, and John Kaiser, whose residence is not given, had a fight on Sunday evening in Myrtle Avenue Park, during which Hahn was stabbed and seriously if not fatally wounded by Kaiser. Both men are about twenty years old. The injured man was taken home and a physician called, who gave it as his opinion that Hahn's recovery was doubtful. Kaiser was arrested and yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Semler, by whom he was committed to await the result of Hahn's injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamer Emily Foote, Capt. F. M. Redmond, sailed from Greenport last week to engage in the cod fishing off Sandy Hook. She is owned at Guilford, Conn., but was fitted at Greenport for this novel business, in which she will be the first steamer employed south of Cape Cod. She carries six fishing yawls, a crew of twenty-four men all told, including two engineers, and is provided with 20,000 fathoms of line, to which are attached 20,000 fish-hooks. Ice to preserve the fish is placed in bulk in the vessel's hold, and she can carry from 70,000 to 80,000 pounds of fish.

A committee appointed at a railroad meeting held at Oyster Bay some days ago to confer with the managers of the Long Island Railroad with a view to connecting Oyster Bay and Norwich with that road, have been over the proposed route with the company's engineer, and have no doubt of the entire practicability of the project. The plan is to run a branch road from Syosset to Oyster Bay village through Norwich. The owners of the land through which the road is to run will give the right of way. The residents are to build the road and the railroad company are to run and control it.

NEW-JERSEY.

Five colored men were sworn in as members of the Newark Police Force last night.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $46,428 59 in taxes and assessments last week.

Ex-Police Justice John Mills was sworn into his new office of Chief of Police of Newark yesterday, and assumed the duties of the position.

Patrick Hogan's shoe store, on Plane street, Newark, was entered by burglars Sunday night, and robbed of dressed skins valued at $2,000.

The property of the Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair Horse Railroad Company was sold in Newark yesterday under a foreclosure of a mortgage.

Bridget Quinn, a prisoner confined in the Hudson County jail for drunkenness, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night by hanging herself to the iron bars of the cell door. She was cut down in time to save her life.

The residences of Michael Moore, George Hartman, and Edward Muller on the Bull's Ferry road, near Guttenberg, were entered by burglars Sunday night and robbed of clothing, quarrymen's tools, and other articles to the value of about three hundred dollars.

George Smith, a tramp, who was refused permission to remain during Sunday night in Knoblock's bakery on Pavonia avenue, attacked John Freebert, the foreman, and beat him in a brutal manner. He was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

During the progress of the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth King, at her late residence, on Marshall street, Elizabeth, on Sunday afternoon, and while the parlor was crowded with friends of the deceased, the floor suddenly gave way, causing a great panic among the assembled crowd. Fortunately the floor was only six inches from the ground, and no one was hurt.

The trial of James Hand, a Tax Commissioner of Paterson, for conspiracy to defraud was commenced yesterday in the Passaic County Court, Judge Dixon presiding, and Judges Barkalow, Terhune, Sandford, and Baldwin on the bench. There are a number of indictments against Hand. The one on which he was tried yesterday charges him with having altered an assessment from $18,000 to $8,000 to favor Edward J. Watson, who had purchased the property after the original assessment was levied. Several witnesses were examined yesterday who testified to the facts already published. The trial will occupy two or three days at least.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Van Keuren introduced a resolution providing for a general reduction of salaries in the Police Department. The resolution proposed to reduce the salaries of Captains from $1,500 to $1,300; Sergeants from $1,100 to $960; detectives from $1,100 to $960; roundsmen and patrolmen from $1,000 to $800; telegraph inspector and doormen from $900 to $700; keeper of the scow from $720 to $600. In the department there are 5 Captains, 20 Sergeants, 3 detectives, 128 roundsmen and patrolmen, 4 doormen, 1 keeper of scow, and 1 telegraph inspector, making the aggregate of the proposed reduction $30,940.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, H. H. Greer, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 119.—*Asa Hodges, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary A. Speake, Administratrix, &c.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 116.—*The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Joseph Warren, Assignee, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with instructions to reverse the decree of the District Court, and to direct that court to dismiss the bill, on the authority of Wilson vs. City Bank, 17 Wall. 473.

No. 115.—*The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in error vs. Joseph Warren, Assignee.* And No. 117.—*The National City Bank of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Warren, Assignee.*—In error to Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court reversing the judgments of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the causes with directions to reverse the judgments of the District Court, and to direct that court to enter judgment in favor of the defendants there on authority of Wilson vs. City Bank, 17 Wall. 473.

No. 856.—*John and J. K. Warren, plaintiffs in error, vs. Sheridan Shook, late collector, &c.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court granting the motion to advance this cause and assigning it for argument on the 8th of February next.

No. 709.—*James L. Huse, appellant, vs. James S. McMillin et al., Executors, &c.*—On motion of Mr. Bakewell the case was dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

No. 163.—*James Barclay et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. McMillin et al.*—On motion of Mr. W. Bakewell and consent of Mr. Harry Cox, counsel for the plaintiffs in error, dismissed, with costs.

No. 862.—*The American Emigrant Company, appellants, vs. The County of Adams.*—The motion to reinstate this cause was submitted by Mr. S. P. Lowe in support of the same, and by Mr. R. L. B. Clarke in opposition thereto.

No. 21.—*Frederick Robert et al., appellants, vs. The propellor Galatea, &c.*—The motion for a commission to take further testimony in this cause was argued by Mr. R. D. Benedict in support of the same, and by J. H. Ashton in opposition thereto.

No. 664.—*James M. Townsend, appellant, vs. Alfred Todd et al., Assignees, &c.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. John S. Beach, of counsel for appellant, and by Mr. Simeon E. Baldwin for the appellees, under the twentieth rule.

No. 113.—*Scammon vs. Kimball, Assignee.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois.—In this case it is found that any money deposited by the Mutual Security Insurance Company, of Chicago, with the complainant Scammon, and which he still owes to the company or to the Assignee, was and is held by him as a private banker, and not as Treasurer of the company, and it is held that any losses sustained by the complainants by the great fire at Chicago for which the bankrupt corporation was and is liable as insurers may be set off against that claim of the bankrupt corporation. Reversed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 180.—*Wilton vs. State of Missouri.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was a writ of error to a conviction under the Missouri statute defining the status of peddlers, and prohibiting such from dealing in goods, wares, and merchandise, except books, charts, maps, and stationery, which are not the growth, production, or manufacture of the State unless licensed to do so. The court below held the license to be a tax upon a calling, one which is limited to the sale of merchandise not the growth or product of the State, and therefore within State authority. This court admits the general power of the State to impose taxes by way of licenses upon all pursuits and occupations within its limits, but held the license in this case, although nominally upon the occupation which consists in the sale of goods to be in effect a tax upon the goods themselves, and that such a tax is not competent for the State to impose. It is a discrimination against the products of other States in the conditions of the sale by a certain class of dealers, and is in conflict with that clause of the Federal Constitution which declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. To prescribe rules by which commerce shall be governed is to regulate commerce, and this power is vested in Congress without limitation. It is difficult to decide where the commercial power of Congress ends and that of the State begins, and it would be premature to state any general rule to be universally applied. But it is sufficient to hold in this case that the commercial power of Congress continues until the commodity has ceased to be the subject of discriminating legislation by reason of its foreign character. Reversed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 81.—*Moore vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a claim for the proceeds of cotton under the Captured and Abandoned Property act. As it appears that the claimant sold the cotton in question on the 12th of December, 1863, it is held that he is not entitled to recover the proceeds. As to the question whether it was competent for the Court of Claims to determine the signature to the alleged bill of sale by the claimant, by a comparison of the signature affixed with a signature admitted to be genuine to other papers in evidence without the testimony of experts, it is said that the Court of Claims, in the absence of express law on the subject, must be governed by the common law, and that while the rules of the common law would be adverse to the comparison made, still it has exceptions furnished by the ecclesiastical law actually well settled with the rule itself, and one of these exceptions is that if a paper, admitted to be in the handwriting of the party, or to have been subscribed by him, is in evidence for some other purpose in the case the signature or paper in question may be compared with it by the jury, and as the Court of Claims is judge both of the law and the facts, the comparison was within the rule. Although not distinctly admitted that the signature with which the paper in question was compared was genuine, it was conceded to be so by counsel, and this was sufficient. To pretend otherwise would operate as a fraud on the courts. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 91.—*The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada vs. Richardson et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Vermont.—This was a writ of error to a recovery against the company for buildings destroyed by a fire kindled by one of its trains. The court held that it was competent to show that the buildings were within the roadway by the permission of the company, and that it was lawful for the company to license their erection, as it would have been lawful for the company itself to build them to increase facilities for the receipt and delivery of freight. Hence the objection by the company that it was without authority to make the contracts and the building were therefore not lawfully within the roadway is fallacious. There is nothing in the case to show, it is said, that any fault of the defendants here contributed to the loss if the buildings were lawfully placed where they stood. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

A STRANGE STORY.

AN INVESTIGATION AND NARRATIVE IN WHICH MANY PERSONS ARE INTERESTED.

ELLENVILLE, Monday, Jan. 17, 1876.

Some forty years ago a man about thirty years of age, of fine address and shrewd in business affairs, took up his residence in Brady's Bend, in Western Pennsylvania. His name he gave as John D. Schoonmaker, of Ulster County, N. Y. He engaged in the lumber business, and made money. In the same village lived an Irish Catholic family by the name of Gillespie. They were in good circumstances and highly respectable. Between one of the members of this family, a daughter, aged eighteen, and a village beauty, and the prosperous stranger, Schoonmaker, there grew a warm affection, and they were soon engaged to be married. The parents of the girl objected to the match on account of the religion of her affianced, but they were married nevertheless. They lived together happily sixteen years. Six children were the result of the union, and these the mother desired to have educated in the faith of her family, which she had always adhered to. The father opposed this wish, and the ultimate consequence was that a separation took place between the husband and wife. He provided for his family, but did not remain long in the village. No one knew whither he went. Four months after he disappeared another child was born—a son—which was named Francis Xavier. A short time afterward news was received of the violent death, by accident, of the missing father, near Manitou, Ohio. The child that was born after the separation grew to manhood, and became conversant with the family history. He, however, did not believe that his father had been killed in Ohio, but was confident that he had returned to Ulster County, and finally the son resolved to visit his father's native section and make inquiries in relation to him. This is the story told by the young man in question, who has been pursuing his inquiries in various parts of this county for some weeks. His investigations and narrative have created quite a sensation among the numerous bearers of his family name in this county, especially those in Mombaccus, where he believes he has traced his missing parent, declaring that that individual and the late Judge John D. Schoonmaker were identical. The claim of the young investigator is ridiculed by the relatives of the late Judge. If he should succeed in making out his case, however, the result will be a complicated one, for the deceased left a large family in this county, having married a Miss Markle some fifty years ago. His children by her are now in occupation of his estate, and have numerous descendants. Young Schoonmaker is evidently well educated, and claims to be a lawyer, practicing in Pittsburg. He says, also, that he was formerly connected with the press of that city, whither he has returned, with the intention of coming back to prosecute his inquiries and investigations still further.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY was made when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was invented. For burns, piles, sores, and cuts, it is acknowledged to have no equal. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:21 | Sun sets....5:01 | Moon rises 12:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:05 | Gov. Island...1:54 | Hell Gate...3:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Jan. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Idaho, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.

Barks Medelpad, (Swed.,) Olsen, Hull, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Aliansa, (Span.,) Bourie, Cadiz, Spain, Galway & Casado; Fortuna, (Norw.,) Christensen, Hull, Eng., Benham & Boyesen.

Brigs Marianna 2d, (Port.,) Lopez, Lisbon, G. Amsinck; Robert McK., Spearing, (Br.,) Burke, Liverpool, Eng., Jova, Terry & Co.

Ship Lake St. Clair, (Br.,) Coffey, Glasgow, Scotland, William Nelson, Jr.

Schrs. S. M. Bird, Merrill, Cardenas, Cuba, D. R. Dearborn; Mary B. Harris, Crowley, St. Pierre, Mart., Howland & Aspinwall; Julia S. Willetts, Dayton, Vera Cruz, Mexico, J. A. Janssen; Lotta Bell, Hamilton, Norfolk, Va., Isaac B. Staples; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Havana, Cuba, James W. Elwell & Co.; Kate Foster, Sawyer, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Irvine, Berry, Matanzas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary S. Bradshaw, Van Gilder, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ella, Driscoll, Kingston, Ja., Lanyon & Co.; Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Henry Wolcott, Haig, Green Turtle Key, Bah., and a market, Overton & Hawkins; Ethan Allen, Blake, Carmenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Dena M. Cottingham, Outten, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; Addie B. Bacon, Bacon, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Josiah J. White.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston Jan. 9 and Key West 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. C. H. Dow, Child, Cedar Keys 13 ds., with lumber to Isaac Eppinger—vessel to A. Dayton.

Schr. L. and D. Fisk Baker, Baltimore, with corn to Lane & Son—vessel to Parsons and Loud.

Schr. H. L. James, James, Norfolk, with corn to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Sarah R. Smith, (of Provincetown,) Griffin, Grand Manan 8 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Colonel T. W. Rasee, Allen, Port Royal 20 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master. Jan. 13, lat. 29 25, lon. 72 40, spoke schr. Sarah Eaton, hence for Barbados, who supplied us with provisions.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. S. Farwell, Lord, Rockland, with granite to order.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Triller, Newport.

Schr. Jacob T. Housman, Ryder, Norfolk, with oysters.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Alexandria, for Glasgow; ship Glengarry, for Liverpool; barks Arcturus, for Glasgow; Euclid, for London; Mozart, for Exmouth; Lameck and Osmi Dubrovacki, for Cork; schr. M. H. Hand, for ——.

SUNSET—Calm, and foggy off shore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Jan. 12.—Arr. schrs. Agnes R. Bacon, Haley, Boston; E. H. Drummond, Higgins, St. Thomas.

CARDENAS, Jan. 14.—Arr. brig Addie Hale, Sheppard, Portland. Sld. 14th schr. Alruna, Smith, north of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 13.—Arr. brigs Kremlin, Wyman, from Boston; Spanish Main, (Br.,) McCulloch, from Halifax.

Arr. 14th, brigs John Givan, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B.; Mariposa, Fletcher, from Demerara; schr. M. E. Staples, Trott, from Funchal.

Sld. 13th, brig Beta, (Br.,) Swain, for Boston.

Sld. 14th, brigs Florence, (Br.,) for Boston; Jeven Antonio, (Span.,) for New-Orleans.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.—Arr. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, from Portland; brig Bureka, from Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Arr. bark D. Chapin, Banker, from Liverpool.

Sld. 15th steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, for New-York.

MATANZAS, Jan. 14.—Arr. schrs. Alice S. (Br.,) Saunders, from Charleston; W. B. Steelman, Chamberlain, from Philadelphia; Frederick J. Collins, Townsend, from New-York.

Sld. 14th brig Fannie B., Tucker, for N. of Hatteras; schrs. C. A. Jones, Kent, for do.; Lettie, for do.

SAGUA, Jan. 11.—Arr. schr. S. S. Bickmore, Thompson, from Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 17.—Arr. brig Ella, (Br.,) Come, from New-York.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Jan. 15.—Arr. schr. St. Orrin, Ireland, from Martinique.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Sld. Stanley, Cecilia, Etta, E. D. Bigelow, Louisa Bliss, Jesse Boyle, H. S. Gregory, Kioto, Isaac Webb, Orpheus, Capt. Jensen, Annie McNairn, Anna, Capt. Hausen; Tigre, Lillie, Soulard, Joseph Fish, Chas. L. Pearson, Omega, Maurice, Screamer, Kate Burrill, Saranak, Ellos, Ellos.

Arr. out on the 14th inst.: Felicia, the latter at Marseilles; arr. out on the 16th inst.: Orion, in the Channel; Dronning Louise, Carondelet, Palo Alto, Importer, Capt. Sherburne; arr. out on the 17th inst.: W. H. Jordan, Grassmere, and Laila W.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Jan. 4, for London, arr. off the Lizard at 8 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—The White Star steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. here at 11:30 this forenoon, on the way to Liverpool. The Allan Line steam-ship Sardinian, Capt. Dutton, from Portland, Me., Jan. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Jan. 17.—The steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Windham, from New-York Jan. 4, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Jan. 17.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Young, from New-York Jan. 1, for Glasgow, arr. at this port yesterday.